

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SIXPENCE.

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PANTOMIME AT THE NATIONAL PLAYHOUSE: SCENES AND CHARACTERS FROM "SINBAD" AT DRURY LANE.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.

Mr. Arthur Collins' production is written by himself and Mr. Hickory Wood. The stars are Miss Queenie Leighton, Miss Marie George, Mr. Walter Passmore, Mr. Harry Randall, and Mr. Harry Fragon.

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MAN-MADE PLANTS?

(See Illustrations.)

DR. STÉPHANE LEDUC, the distinguished physician of the medical school of Nantes, has been very much talked of during the last few weeks on account of the wonderful chemical formations which he has achieved in close imitation of vegetable tissues. In such cases many misconceptions usually get abroad, and in order to ascertain what exactly Dr. Leduc has achieved our representative in France had an interview with him, in which he gave the following account of his experiments.

He first goes to work to make a seed. "You take," he said, "two parts of saccharose or sugar, one of sulphate of copper, grind these to powder and mix them. From the mixture you take up as much as will form a granule. It is just a mere pinch, and you moisten it with water. For the rest one makes ready a culture-solution composed of water, to which is added ferrocyanide of potassium two to four per cent., chloride of sodium one to ten per cent., and gelatine one to four per cent. Pour a little of this solution into a test-tube or a little crystalliser, and then throw in the seed. In a very few minutes (as has lately been proved by a demonstration with the magic lantern showing the process in action) one sees the seed begin to swell as though it were a natural product. Next it sprouts with the point directed upwards, and then it lengthens out into one stalk or several stalks to the number of fifteen or twenty. In a few hours these stalks have reached a length of from 25 to 30 centimètres, supposing that the test tube is so long. Viewed from a distance, this artificial growth resembles an aquatic plant. It shows the jointed stem; and there are developments which might be regarded as leaves and fruit. When the growth arrives at the surface of the liquid it still further follows the habits of aquatic plants, for it spreads itself out and produces the appearance of floating leaves; other varieties resemble standing crops.

"When, on the other hand, the culture is not made in a narrow test-tube, but in a wide bowl, the appearances are quite different. There it takes the form of seaweed, and sometimes of mushroom. Nothing could be more varied, nothing could, to all appearance, recall more nearly the forms of life. For all that," continued Dr. Leduc, "there is no life at all. There is no trace of living matter—of protoplasm and its complexity of albuminoids. The manifestation is of chemical products and of chemical products alone, but when these are brought together they form combinations in virtue of physical and chemical laws. There is a formation of a sort of membrane of ferrocyanide of copper impermeable to the sugar which is within, but permeable to the water of the solution. The sugar is drawn out into long filaments, or long stalks, by the action of the water, and as for the spreading formations on the surface, these are merely due to the fact that the membrane can assume no other form when once it has ceased to be borne upwards by the solution.

"That is to say, the matter rises as long as it can; thereafter it must spread itself out on the surface. This, however, is not life, but there is an appearance of nutrition and of growth as the artificial plant lengthens itself out. The artificial plant is like the true plant, sensible to the actions of poison, and temperature has a considerable influence on its growth. These plants, however, although not alive, are subject to death. In about forty-eight hours they are aged. Growth ceases, and they crumble away." With other formulae, M. Leduc has obtained liquid cellules in a liquid medium, which present the phenomena of segmentation, of division into still smaller cellules within the primitive cell, as in the case of an egg during incubation. Still, he contends, there is no real life. The experiments, however, are of great interest to science, as they show the correlation between the form of plant and their physical environment.

ART NOTES.

SOME Spanish pictures of moderate merit are shown at 99A, Charing Cross Road, and among the pictures of moderate merit, which are nevertheless all interesting in their moderate way as showing the tendency of a school, are one or two deserving of rather more than much-qualified praise. Among these are Luis Masriera's "Interior de Gitanos," an accomplished arrangement of gypsy folk in a bare room. These are people without affectations, but with the Spanish sense of the picturesque; how well the man in the background muffles himself in his black cloak! And all the actions are well expressed, and the characters well noted. Perhaps the best things in the gallery are two pictures by Diego Lopez—"Estudio de Gitana" and "Pastor de Ronda," both showing a certain understanding of tone. But these pictures have the fault of so much clever painting coming from Italy and Spain; they are unpleasant technically, having a nasty oily and shiny appearance, as if cheap colours had been used. The Continental artist, being more facile than your Englishman, pays less attention to his materials, and the result is disappointing.

Mr. Rackham and his "Peter Pan" give place to Mr. C. H. Shannon at the Leicester Galleries. It is, perhaps, a pity that the illustrations of Mr. Barrie's delightful little hero (it is hard not to say heroine, with Miss Pauline Chase's impersonation before us) have not out-stayed the Christmas holidays; for we fancy that even the sixth-form boy and his equally learned sister would vote for Mr. Rackham as against Mr. Shannon. With Mr. Shannon's pictures come water-colours by Miss Ruth Dollman, and, later, will follow an exhibition of the late Mr. James Charles's work. This exhibition will be supplementary to the Royal Academy's collection of Mr. Charles's pictures, which, it is said, will occupy a room at the forthcoming exhibition at Burlington House.

The poster has long been unacknowledged officially. Now we hear that the Curator of the Wallace Collection, Mr. Claude Philipps, has presented to the Tate Gallery Fred Walker's design for "The Woman in White."—W. M.

SAVED FROM AN OCTOPUS BY FAIRIES AT THE HIPPODROME.

DRAWN BY MAX COWPER.



UNDERSEA ADVENTURES IN THE GREAT SPECTACLE, "THE TREASURE SHIP IN FAIRY SEAS."

At the Hippodrome the Christmas production is a spectacular representation of the adventures of treasure-seekers beneath the sea. They are attacked by an octopus, but rescued by fairies. The famous swimmers, Miss Annette Kellerman and the Finney sisters, appear in the aquatic drama.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

Portraits.

"What shall the man do that cometh after the King?" The question may be in the mind of Professor Giuseppe Petacci, the eminent doctor who has been appointed to succeed Dr. Lapponi as private physician to the Pope. Dr. Lapponi was extraordinary in his profession, and his successor may well feel that he is on his mettle. The Pope's new consulting physician is Dr. Ettore Marchiafava, Professor of Pathology in the University of Rome.

Mr. William Robert M'Connell, K.C., one of the best-known counsel in London, died on Dec. 21, after a long illness. He was born in Ireland in 1837, and was called to the Bar in 1862. He was a keen pleader, and distinguished himself particularly in the Goncourt fraud trial and in the Maybrick case. In 1897 Mr. M'Connell was appointed Chairman of the County of London Court of Sessions. He had been Revising Barrister for Liverpool, Junior Counsel to the Board of Trade and the Board of Customs, and was Royal Commissioner to inquire into corrupt practices at Gloucester elections. He was a book collector and an enthusiast in theatrical matters, numbering among his friends H. J. Byron and Tom Robertson.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed Mr. Hubert Llewellyn Smith, C.B., to be Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade from Jan. 15, 1907, in succession to Sir Francis Hopwood, the newly appointed Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Smith has been Controller-General of the Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Departments of the Board of Trade since 1903. He was born in 1864, educated at Bristol and at Oxford University, and received his C.B. in 1903. He holds the degree of M.A. Oxon. and B.Sc. of London.

Church and State in France.

The French Supplementary Separation Bill is now before the public, and its discussion reveals a very large measure of discontent with the attitude adopted by the Vatican among whole-hearted Catholics. There is a considerable section of the French educated public that seeks to be Catholic and Republican at the same time, and is at once puzzled and angered by the childish and petulant diplomacy that Cardinal Merry del Val is alleged to have impressed upon the Pope. It is interesting to record here and now some facts concerning the trouble that took place in Paris six-and-twenty years ago, and led to the law of 1881. In July 1880 delegates of the unauthorised congregations in France met under the presidency of Archbishop Guibert to consider whether they should apply for authorisation. The meeting, with only two dissentient voices, declared in favour of it. When the result became known, the Jesuit party arranged another meeting, packed it, and reversed the decision. The Curia, wiser then than now, temporised. In view of history, the attitude of Republican Catholics seems very reasonable, and while the sympathy of people of all parties will be extended to aged clerics driven from home in the evening of their lives, the blame must be traced to the Vatican and not to M. Clemenceau and his Cabinet. It must be patent to the less fanatical section of the Pope's admirers that the action of France will soon be reflected in the attitude of the Republican Party in Spain and Portugal.

Italy and Great Britain.

Signor Tittoni, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, delivered an important speech last week, passing in review many aspects of the existing political situation in Europe. He began by a tribute of allegiance to the Triple Alliance, and then went on to consider the relations existing at the present moment between Great Britain and Germany.

He declared that it is the duty of Italy and Austria to do all that in them lies to improve relations between Great Britain and Germany, "the friendly and the allied nations." The Foreign Minister went on to discuss the change in Prince Bülow's utterances a year ago and now, and to find in their improved tone an echo of the friendliness that has been expressed by British statesmen of the calibre of Lord Lansdowne, Sir Edward Grey, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and four. He mentioned upon the a section



Photo. Abentacar.
THE POPE'S NEW DOCTOR: PROFESSOR GIUSEPPE PETACCI.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE MR. W. R. M'CONNELL, K.C.
Eminent Lawyer.

of the Press of both countries, and then turned the lesson of Anglo-German relations to the question of those existing between Italy and Austria. Signor Tittoni's speech was an adroit and statesmanlike utterance, informed by great goodwill towards this country, and demonstrating the need to maintain and consolidate the Triple Alliance, while maintaining the friendliest relations with Great Britain and France.

San Francisco and Japan.

desired effect in forcing the public to realise that the President will not hesitate to take any action permitted by law in order to enforce his view of the situation. The agitation against the Japanese has been worked up by clever and unscrupulous partisans, and now, when they might be prepared to draw back in view of the larger issues at stake, they find themselves quite unable to control the forces that they have let loose. Party feeling is intensely high, the President's action has been misconstrued and misrepresented in every possible way, and nobody knows how the situation will develop, because instincts that tend to keep white and yellow races apart are ever present among people of limited culture. The President cannot draw back, the citizens of San Francisco declare that they in their turn will make no concessions, and the political parties that first instigated the outcry against the Japanese may well stand aghast at their own folly.

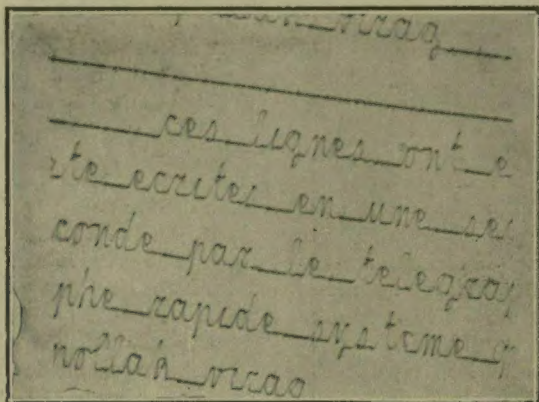


Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE: MR. HUBERT LLEWELLYN SMITH.

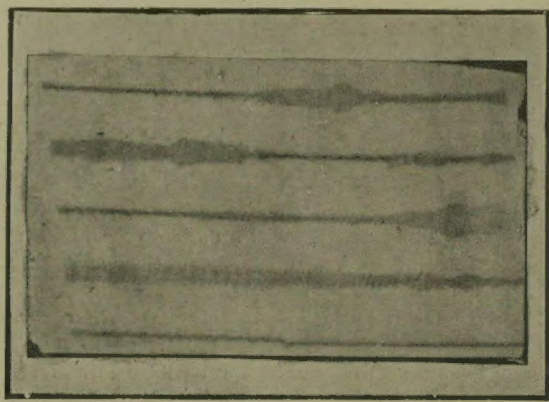
some fear in the Clerical camp lest the Press campaign that has been opened in the columns of the official Press should revive the *Kulturkampf*. It is quite unlikely that the Chancellor wishes to go so far. He will not fail to remember, even in the hour of temptation and irritation, that such an endeavour failed in the more skilled hands of Bismarck. Probably his chief desire is to drag the Centre into a condition of obedience; but his success is far from being assured. Cultured representatives of the Centre declare that while they have nothing in common with the aims and ideals of Social Democracy, and regret the necessity of standing even for a little time upon the same platform, they are determined that the Constitutional guarantees of the German Empire shall not become a dead letter. "If we lose the power of the purse, we have nothing between us and absolutism, Caesarism, militarism." The struggle fascinates observers of every shade of political opinion, for if the position of the Clericals is difficult, that of the Kaiser is more difficult still.

The Crisis in Germany.

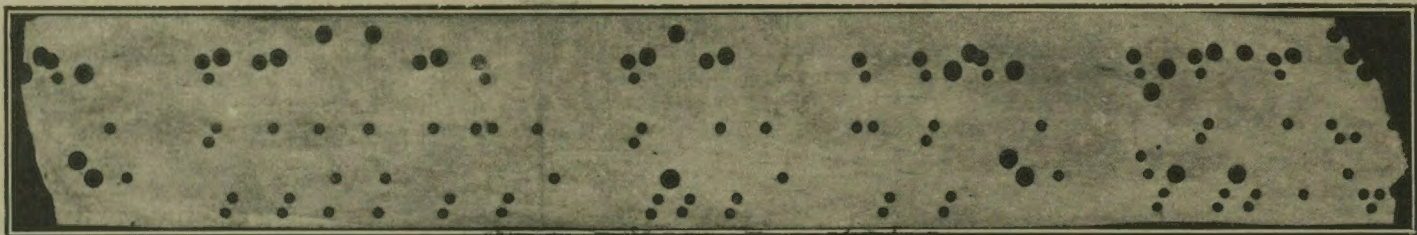
Prince Bülow has not forgotten the Clerical Centre for its action in opposing the South-West African Estimates, and there is



WRITING TELEGRAPHED: RESULT OF A PREVIOUS INVENTION, THE POLLAK-VIRAG.



SPEECH PHOTOGRAPHED: DR. MORAGE'S SOUND-WAVE RECORD OF THE WORD "ALLOCATION."



PERFORATIONS THAT CONVERT SOUND-WAVES INTO TELEGRAPHED WRITING.



MAKING THE DEAF HEAR: DR. MORAGE MAKING VOWEL-SOUNDS AUDIBLE TO A DEAF AND DUMB GIRL BY THE PHOTO-TELEGRAPHIC VIBRATOR.

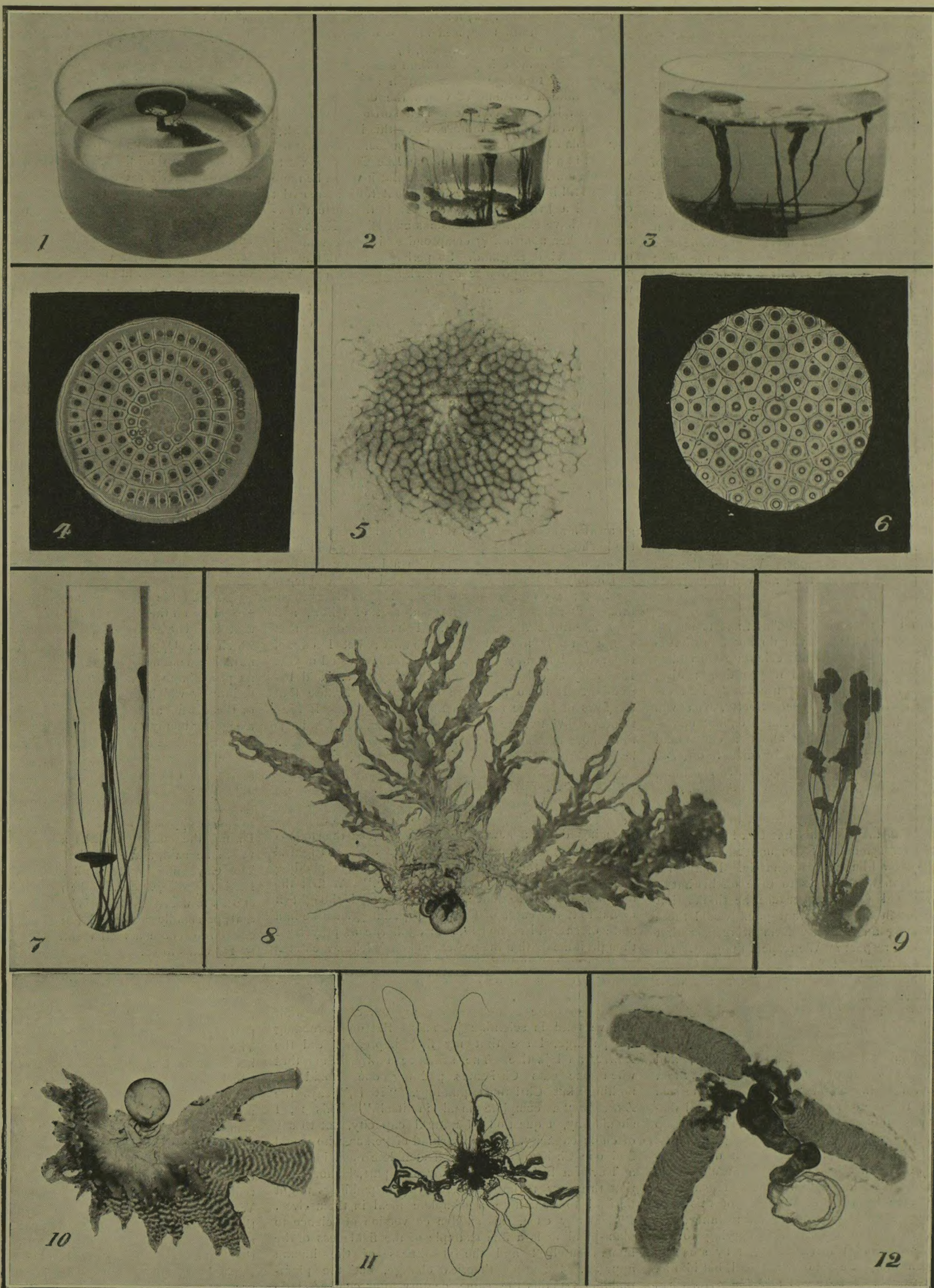
PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.

Dr. Morage, of Paris, has just explained to the students of the Sorbonne an extraordinary apparatus for recording sound by photography. By means of a microphone he records speech photographically in wave-like lines. He has also invented a vibrator which makes vowel-sounds audible to the deaf. Dr. Morage referred in his lecture to the Pollak-Virag instrument, which, by a perforated ribbon corresponding to words, records writing telegraphically at the rate of 40,000 words per hour. The Morse instrument's limit was 400 words per hour.

Memorial to a Great Actor.

Many admirers of the late Sir Henry Irving will be glad to know that it has been decided by his brother and sister artists that a memorial shall be subscribed to and raised by the theatrical profession alone, and that it shall take the form of a statue of the late actor, to be erected on a suitable site in the centre of London, as an affectionate tribute from managers, actors, actresses, and dramatic authors of the United Kingdom and America. It is estimated that the sum of £3,000 will avail to cover the cost. A meeting, presided over by Mr. John Hare, was held last week at the Garrick Theatre to consider the development of this scheme, and the proposals made met with the approval of all present. A Memorial Committee has been appointed consisting of Messrs. Cyril Maude, Cecil Raleigh, Acton Bond, Lewis Casson, John Hare, Beerbohm Tree, George Alexander, Forbes Robertson, Martin Harvey, Alfred Kendrick, Cruikshanks, and Miss Ellen Terry. At the same time, Miss Ellen Terry is at work developing the idea of a national memorial, to take the form of a museum, library, and picture-gallery. Many prominent statesmen, ecclesiastical dignitaries, and professional men of the first class are supporting Miss Terry's movement, and there seems no reason why both ideas should not be developed.

CAN MAN CREATE LIVING ORGANISMS? ARTIFICIAL PLANTS.



- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. THE CULTURE OF AN ARTIFICIAL SEED. | 2. ANOTHER ARTIFICIAL SEED-CULTURE. | 3. FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF SEED-CULTURE. |
| 4. SECTION OF ARTIFICIAL CELL-TISSUE. | 5. THE SEGMENTATION OF A LIQUID, ANALOGOUS TO THE SEGMENTATION OF AN EGG DURING INCUBATION. | 6. SECTION OF ARTIFICIAL CELL-TISSUE. |
| 7. TEST-TUBE CULTURE OF AN ARTIFICIAL SEED: THE STEM ON THE LEFT CARRIES A LEAF. | 8. ARTIFICIAL SEAWEED, FULL GROWTH. | 9. ARTIFICIAL MUSHROOMS. |
| 10. MADREPORIC FORMATION OF AN ARTIFICIAL CELL, FULL GROWTH. | 11. ARTIFICIAL FUNGOID GROWTH, COMPLETE STAGE. | 12. ARTIFICIAL CATKINS, FULL GROWTH. |

MAN-MADE PLANTS: THE EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTIONS OF A FRENCH SCIENTIST.

On another page we give a fuller description of the wonderful experiments of Dr. Stéphane Leduc, of Nantes, who seems to have succeeded in producing artificial plants. He begins by preparing a seed chemically compounded so as to imitate the composition of nature. He then prepares a solution for the culture of the seed, places seed and solution together in test tubes or jars, and awaits developments. He has produced formations that have all the appearance of vegetable tissue. It remains for science to say whether these are true vegetables or merely forms of crystallisation. The forms resemble seaweed, mushrooms, and in one case, grass or wheat-ears.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

THERE is no more dangerous or disgusting habit than that of celebrating Christmas before it comes, as I am doing in this article. It is the very essence of a festival that it breaks upon one brilliantly and abruptly, that at one moment the great day is not and the next moment the great day is. Up to a certain specific instant you are feeling ordinary and sad; for it is only Wednesday. At the next moment your heart leaps up and your soul and body dance together like lovers; for in one burst and blaze it has become Thursday. I am assuming (of course) that you are a worshipper of Thor, and that you celebrate his day once a week, possibly with human sacrifice. If, on the other hand, you are a modern Christian Englishman, you hail (of course) with the same explosion of gaiety the appearance of the English Sunday. But I say that whatever the day is that is to you festive or symbolic, it is essential that there should be a quite clear black line between it and the time going before. And all the old wholesome customs in connection with Christmas were to the effect that one should not touch or see or know or speak of something before the actual coming of Christmas Day. Thus, for instance, children were never given their presents until the actual coming of the appointed hour. The presents were kept tied up in brown-paper parcels, out of which an arm of a doll or the leg of a donkey sometimes accidentally stuck. I wish this principle were adopted in respect of modern Christmas ceremonies and publications. Especially it ought to be observed in connection with what are called the Christmas numbers of magazines. The editors of the magazines bring out their Christmas numbers so long before the time that the reader is more likely to be still lamenting for the turkey of last year than to have seriously settled down to a solid anticipation of the turkey which is to come. Christmas numbers of magazines ought to be tied up in brown paper and kept for Christmas Day. On consideration, I should favour the editors being tied up in brown paper. Whether the leg or arm of an editor should ever be allowed to protrude I leave to individual choice.

Of course, all this secrecy about Christmas is merely sentimental and ceremonial; if you do not like what is sentimental and ceremonial, do not celebrate Christmas at all. You will not be punished if you don't; also, since we are no longer ruled by those sturdy Puritans who won for us civil and religious liberty, you will not even be punished if you do. But I cannot understand why anyone should bother about a ceremonial except ceremonially. If a thing only exists in order to be graceful, do it gracefully or do not do it. If a thing only exists as something professing to be solemn, do it solemnly or do not do it. There is no sense in doing it slouchingly; nor is there even any liberty. I can understand the man who takes off his hat to a lady because it is the customary symbol. I can understand him, I say; in fact, I know him quite intimately. I can also understand the man who refuses to take off his hat to a lady, like the old Quakers, because he thinks that a symbol is superstition. But what point would there be in so performing an arbitrary form of respect that it was not a form of respect? We respect the gentleman who takes off his hat to the lady; we respect the fanatic who will not take off his hat to the lady. But what should we think of the man who kept his hands in his pockets and asked the lady to take his hat off for him because he felt tired?

This is combining insolence and superstition; and the modern world is full of the strange combination. There is no mark of the immense weak-mindedness of modernity that is more striking than this general disposition to keep up old forms, but to keep them up informally and feebly. Why take something which was only meant to be respectful and preserve it disrespectfully? Why take something which you could easily abolish as a superstition and carefully perpetuate it as a bore? There have been many instances of this half-witted compromise. Was it not true, for instance, that the other day some mad American was trying to buy Glastonbury Abbey and transfer it stone by stone to America? Such things are not only illogical, but idiotic. There is no particular reason why a pushing American financier should pay respect to Glastonbury Abbey at all. But if he is to pay respect to Glastonbury Abbey, he must pay respect to Glastonbury. If it is a matter of sentiment, why should he spoil the scene? If it is not a matter of sentiment, why should he ever have visited the scene? To call this kind of thing Vandalism is a very inadequate and unfair description. The Vandals were very sensible people. They did not believe in a religion, and so they insulted it; they did not see any use for certain buildings, and so they knocked them down. But they were not such fools as to encumber their march with the fragments of the edifice they had themselves spoilt. They were at least superior to the modern American mode of reasoning. They did not desecrate the stones because they held them sacred.

Another instance of the same illogicality I observed the other day at some kind of "At Home." I saw what appeared to be a human being dressed in a black evening-coat, black dress-waistcoat, and black dress-trousers, but with a shirt-front made of Jaeger wool. What can be the sense of this sort of thing? If a man thinks hygiene more important than convention (a selfish and heathen view, for the beasts that perish are more hygienic than man, and man is only above them because he is more conventional), if, I say, a man thinks that hygiene is more important than convention, what on earth is there to oblige him to wear a shirt-front at all? But to take a costume of which the only conceivable cause or advantage is that it is a sort of uniform, and then not wear it in the uniform way—this is to be neither a Bohemian nor a gentleman. It is a foolish affectation, I think, in an English officer of the Life Guards never to wear his uniform if he can help it. But it would be more foolish still if he showed himself about town in a scarlet coat and a Jaeger-breast-plate. It is the custom nowadays to have Ritual Commissions and Ritual Reports to make rather unmeaning compromises in the ceremonial of the Church of England. So perhaps we shall have an ecclesiastical compromise by which all the Bishops shall wear Jaeger copes and Jaeger mitres. Similarly the King might insist on having a Jaeger crown. But I do not think he will, for he understands the logic of the matter better than that. The modern monarch, like a reasonable fellow, wears his crown as seldom as he can; but if he does it at all, then the only point of a crown is that it is a crown. So let me assure the unknown gentleman in the woollen vesture that the only point of a white shirt-front is that it is a white shirt-front. Stiffness may be its impossible defect; but it is certainly its only possible merit.

Let us be consistent, therefore, about Christmas, and either keep customs or not keep them. If you do not like sentiment and symbolism, you do not like Christmas; go away and celebrate something else; I should suggest the birthday of Mr. McCabe. No doubt you could have a sort of scientific Christmas with a hygienic pudding and highly instructive presents stuffed into a Jaeger stocking; go and have it then. If you like those things, doubtless you are a good sort of fellow, and your intentions are excellent. I have no doubt that you are really interested in humanity; but I cannot think that humanity will ever be much interested in you. Humanity is unhygienic from its very nature and beginning. It is so much an exception in Nature that the laws of Nature really mean nothing to it. If Man is not a divinity, then Man is a disease. Either he is the image of God, or else he is the one animal which has gone mad.

The matter of hygiene brings us back to Christmas; Christmas and hygiene are commonly in some antagonism, and I, for one, am heartily on the side of Christmas. Glancing down a newspaper column I see the following alarming sentence: "The *Lancet* adds a frightful corollary that the only way to eat Christmas pudding with perfect impunity is to eat it alone." At first the meaning of this sentence deceived me. I thought it meant that the eater of Christmas pudding must be in a state of sacred isolation like an anchorite at prayer. I thought it meant that the presence of one's fellow creatures in some way disturbed the subtle nervous and digestive process through which Christmas pudding was beneficent. It sounded rather mad and wicked, certainly; but not madder or more wicked than many other things that I have read in scientific journals. But on re-reading the passage, I see that my first impression did the *Lancet* an injustice. The sentence really means that when one eats Christmas pudding one should eat nothing but Christmas pudding. "It is," says the *Lancet*, "a complete meal in itself." This is, I should say, a question of natural capacity, not to say of cubic capacity. I know a kind of person who would find one Christmas pudding a complete meal in itself, and even a little over. For my own part, I should say that three, or perhaps four, Christmas puddings might be said to constitute a complete meal in themselves. But, in any case, this sudden conversion of science to plum-pudding is a fine example of the fickleness of the human intellect and the steadiness of the human appetite. Scientific theories change, but the plum-pudding remains the same, century after century (I do not mean the individual pudding, but the type), a permanent monument of human mysticism and human mirth. If there is one thing more than another which from our childhood we have heard was grossly unwholesome and opposed to all medical advice, that thing certainly was Christmas pudding. Now it seems (again by the best medical advice) that to call Christmas pudding wholesome is entirely a faint and approximate expression of its merits. Not only is Christmas pudding wholesome, but it is so peculiarly and incomparably wholesome that no other and less medical substance must be taken with it so as to spoil its perfect medical effect. Who shall decide when doctors disagree—with themselves? The doctors will always disagree and humanity will always decide.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"ALICE IN WONDERLAND." AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S.

OBVIOUSLY "Lewis Carroll" has not lost his hold on the affections of children, for the customary peals of delighted laughter ran through the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Thursday afternoon of last week, when "Alice in Wonderland" was revived for yet another series of matinée performances, and the Mad Hatter and his comrades were once more reincarnated behind the footlights. And yet, had the little ones only known it, they were not being treated quite fairly. They obtained a generous allowance of Lewis Carroll's droll rhymes and fantastic humour, they saw reproduced in stage-colours the immortal drawings of Sir John Tenniel, and they heard all the gracious and familiar melodies of Mr. Slaughter's score. But they were not shown the Alice of the story—the questioning, naïve, childish little girl of twelve. To say this is not to discredit Miss Marie Studholme's clever work; she spoke youthfully, she sang ingenuously, she smiled serenely, she acted with an agreeable lack of self-consciousness. But it is hard to believe that the youngsters were taken in by this winsome but tall and plump beauty's simulation of childishness. Apart from the one rather serious mistake of casting, Mr. Seymour Hicks's revival deserves nothing but praise. Two delightful children figure as the Dormouse and the March Hare, Mr. Tom Graves and Mr. J. C. Buckstone most happily avoid all extravagance as Tweedledum and Tweedledee, Mr. Stanley Brett is a little quieter, and yet quite as effective, as Mr. Hicks in the Mad Hatter's rôle, and the whole play goes with a swing and a precision that give evidence of most thorough rehearsal. Parents in search of a suitable holiday entertainment for the school-room will welcome this delightful production, and will confer a lasting benefit on the youngsters by taking them to this play.

PARLIAMENT.

AFTER futile negotiations, the Lords pronounced their veto on the Education Bill. Lord Lansdowne said that the Government completely denied that freedom which the Opposition asked for the teachers. His formal amendment stated that "This House records its protest against the innovation in Constitutional procedure by which the Commons have rejected the whole of the Lords' amendments to the Education Bill without assigning in any case specific reasons for the rejection of these amendments." The Earl of Crewe maintained that in attempting to arrive at a compromise the Government had strained to the point of snapping the loyalty of valuable supporters. Their concessions had not been thrown down on the floor of that House to be picked up when the party opposite might condescend to stoop for them. During the coming months a great many harsh things would be said, and some harsh things would be done. The Government placed all responsibility on the noble Lords opposite, and the right reverend prelates who had chosen to wreck the Bill. The Duke of Devonshire said that personally he would have made almost any concession to secure a settlement. The Bill was thrown out by 132 votes to 52.

In the House of Commons, the Premier held that the course taken by the House of Commons in dealing with the amendments was a question for the House of Commons alone. They were guided by their own rule and precedent, and the dictates of their own commonsense. The Lords had followed their example in sending back the old amendments in a lump. Surely that which in the Lords was but a choleric word was not in the Commons flat blasphemy. The amendments had been rejected because of the demand that the same teachers were to teach the same things to the same little children in the same schools whether the local authority liked it or not, and the public purse was to provide a rent for the schools which they now enjoyed rent-free. For such a Bill the Government had no use. Was the General Election to go for nothing? At the bidding of a party which was condemned as no party had ever been condemned before, the House of Lords had obliterated their work. Fortunately, the resources of the House of Commons were not exhausted, and a way would be found by which the will of the people, expressed through their elected representatives, would be made to prevail. Mr. J. Redmond and Mr. Keir Hardie, on behalf of the Irish and Labour Parties, said that they would support the Government against an irresponsible Chamber. Mr. Birrell regretted that all the time devoted to the Bill was gone at the bidding of Mr. Balfour. The Board of Education would administer the law with a bloodless indifference to anything except strict law and the cause of education. The Opposition would have cause deeply to regret the rejection of this measure. On Friday, Parliament was prorogued, the Premier having protested in the Commons against the Peers' "perversion of authority" in excluding Scotland from the Education (Provision of Meals) Bill.

GOOSE-PIES ON THE GANGWAY: A SPECIAL TRAIN OF CHRISTMAS VICTIMS.

PHOTOGRAPH BY LÉON BOUET.



BERLIN'S CHRISTMAS GEESSE ARRIVE BY SPECIAL TRAIN AT FRIEDRICHFELDE STATION.

"Goose well roasted is the gift of God," says a Berlin proverb. The German capital lives up to her traditions, and during the weeks that precede Christmas thousands of geese are brought alive to the great market of Friedrichfelde. Every morning for one week a special train arrives, each wagon containing compartments for 2000 geese. The birds descend to the platform on light galleries of wood. They are then allowed to have a swim, and are passed through a small wicket in single file in order that they may be counted. The procession of the geese is picturesque, but the noise is terrible.

HOW WE GET OUR PÂTÉ-DE-FOIE-GRAS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.



1. ENFORCED IDLENESS: THE GESE FATTENING.

4. CUTTING UP THE LIVER.

7. MOULDING THE PASTRY FOR PÂTÉS.

2. STUFFING THE GESE.

5. PACKING THE LIVER.

8. FILLING THE PÂTÉS.

3. SORTING GOOSE-LIVER.

6. BUYING LIVER FROM THE PEASANTS.

9. BAKING THE PÂTÉS.

Very few people who enjoy pâté-de-foie-gras have actually seen how it is prepared. They will not be able to plead ignorance after they have looked at these pictures.

FAIRY TALES IN THE SAND-BOX: SCHOOL MADE DELIGHTFUL.



ILLUSTRATING THE STORY OF "HANSEL AND GRETEL" AT DENMARK HILL SCHOOL.

The sand-box, which has been used with great success to teach little children physical geography, has now been put to a more charming use. The children have been allowed to model the scenes of fairy tales, and at Denmark Hill School our Artist saw the practical illustration of "Hansel and Gretel." The children modelled the little house and garden and the path through the wood. Tiny figures represented the mother and father, Hansel and Gretel. Hansel was shown dropping the crumbs in order to find his way back, but he was understood to be pretending to shy a stone at a little cat on the gable.

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S.

BY ANDREW LANG.

"THERE is a sane spot in every man's mind," and so far I have been sane enough not to believe in "sendings." The word itself is not often used. To the best of my memory, I have only met the term "sendings" in translations of the Icelandic Sagas, where the meaning is that a witch or warlock "sends" animals, of known or fantastic species, to annoy an enemy at a distance.

Mr. Kipling, I think, uses the term "a sending" in one of his early tales, where the story of a sham Esoteric Buddhist miracle is told: the sendings were puppy dogs. Mr. Kipling is familiar with the sagas, but whether the idea of sendings exists in India or not, I know not.

Sendings are common among the frosty Eskimo, and in Scottish trials for witchcraft we read of visitations of cats, magically sent, but the word "sendings" does not occur in the record. According to a correspondent, the word is of common use by the negroes of the West Indies, where a man may pass the night in turning a series of "sent" animals out of his bedroom!

We thus have the idea of "sendings" pretty widely diffused, though whether the negroes of the West Indies adopted it from Europeans, or brought it from their African home long ago, one is uncertain. Information as to the superstition and the use of the word in this country will be gratefully received.

All stories are old, no doubt; but one is puzzled as to whether the following story was borrowed by its narrator from earlier cases. The whole tale is too long to tell; it occurred in a letter to me from a cousin in New Caledonia, and has been published as "The Black Dogs and the Thumbless Hand," in my "Book of Dreams and Ghosts." The narrator, in a wild country, shared the hut and bed of another European, who was a kind of amateur medium. First he had a "sending" of black dogs, but then he did not mind. Next, his bed-fellow being sound asleep and the light being that of the full moon, he was troubled by his blankets being pulled at, on the side furthest from his companion. At last he seized the hand that pulled, and held it up in the moonlight. It was the black hand of a native, was thumbless, and was unattached to a body! The same thing, with a Maori hand, occurred to Mr. Manning, author of "Old New Zealand."

But the tale is older. Casanova, in his Memoirs, avers that a Greek had played him a spiteful trick. To punish the Greek, he excavated a corpse, cut off one arm, and hid with it under the Greek's bed. When the man was asleep, Casanova began to tug at his blankets, and, when the Greek clutched at them, placed in his hand the detached arm of the corpse. The Greek went mad on the spot.

This story, obviously untrue, may be borrowed from a similar incident in the story of Rhampsinitus, in Herodotus; I think it occurs in other variants of the popular tale of the "Master Thief." But did my cousin borrow from any of these sources, and did the distinguished *savant* who told me the story of Mr. Manning and the Maori arm also go back to Casanova or to Herodotus? Probably not; for the Manning story had a singular sequel in connection with the murder of a Maori perpetrated during the night of Mr. Manning's adventure.

It is hard to fight against a historical opinion which is backed by Shakspeare and Sam Weller. Weller speaks of "business first and pleasure afterwards, as the nobleman said when he stabbed the King before he smothered the children," or words to that effect. Shakspeare assures us that Richard III. murdered, or procured the murder, of Henry VI., of Henry's son Edward, of Clarence, and of the two young Princes in the Tower, whose bones were discovered in the reign of Charles II.

Sir Clements Markham, in his "Richard III." (Smith and Elder), returns to his old contention that Richard was guilty of none of these crimes, and that Henry VII. had the young Princes in the Tower put out of the way and under the staircase.

Sir Clements Markham, I think, wins a verdict of "Not Proven" for Richard, in the cases of Clarence and of Edward, son of Henry VI. As to that monarch himself, there is no certain evidence against Richard, and, if Sir Clement's view of the date of Henry's death be correct, Richard has an alibi.

When we come to the case of "the children in the Tower," Richard's nephews, they were alive on July 3, 1483, no doubt about that. If ever it was certain that they were dead, nobody would have backed Perkin Warbeck as being one of them. We have, in histories published under Henry VII., the statement that the murderers of the Princes confessed, in 1502, to their commission of the crime, done by orders of Richard III., in August 1483.

Sir Clements does not believe this story, and produces, from Richard's Household Books, a rule as to the breakfasts of "the children" (July 1484), and a bill for the clothes of "The Lord Bastard" in March 1485. If "the children" were Richard's nephews, if "the Lord Bastard" is the eldest of them, then they were not murdered in August 1483, nor by order of Richard. This looks ill for Henry VII.

My own interest in Richard III., as the greatest ruffian in our history, except Henry VIII., or as the most amiable and most maligned of Princes, used to be no greater than that of the world in general. I accepted the views of Weller and Shakspeare. But one day, at a dirty bookstall, I picked up Horace Walpole's "Historic Doubts as to Richard III." The bookplate displayed an oak-tree, with a blank shield suspended from a bough, and in the shield Horace Walpole had inscribed the book to H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, who married his niece.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

C BURNETT (Biggleswade).—We have some difficulty in laying our hands on the file necessary, but will endeavour to answer you shortly. From what we remember of the problem, it was a very good one. We do not know if the composer is alive or not. We never hear from him now.

F WALKLETT.—All correct solutions are acknowledged, but as some interval occurs between their receipt and our going to press the acknowledgment does not necessarily appear in the first subsequent issue.

H E K (Liverpool).—We have no doubt the author would esteem your criticism as a very high compliment.

F DROEGMOELLER.—Problems received, and shall be reported upon later.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 3255 and 3256 received from Fred Long (Santiago, Chili); of No. 3260 from Laurent Changuion (St. Helena Bay, Cape Colony); of No. 3261 from V C (Cape Town) and Laurent Changuion; of No. 3262 from V C (Cape Town) and Girindra Chandra Mukherji (Muktagacha, India); of No. 3264 from R H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.); of No. 3265 from C Field junior (Athol, Mass.); of No. 3266 from Hereward, H E K (Liverpool), Souza Couto (Lisbon), and James M K Lupton (Richmond); of No. 3267 from Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth, Stettin, G Bakker (Rotterdam), A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), Hereward, Robert Bee (Garthorpe), H S Brandreth (Weybridge), R C Widdicombe, Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), James M K Lupton, and S J England (South Woodford).

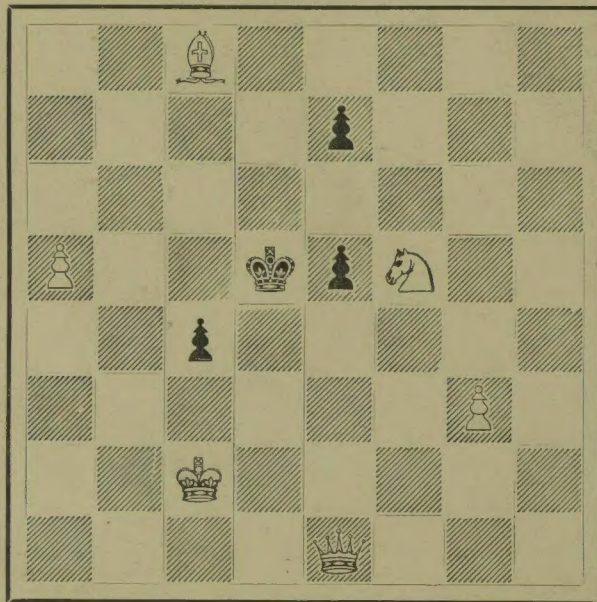
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3268 received from J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), F Henderson (Leeds), Charles Burnett, Albert Wolff (Putney), J D Tucker (Ilkley), A Groves (Southend), Stettin, Joseph Wilcock (Shrewsbury), James M K Lupton, Shadforth, R Worters (Canterbury), Walter S Forester (Bristol), Sorrento, E J Winter-Wood, J Hopkinson (Derby), C E Perugini, and G Stillingfleet-Johnson (Seaford).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3267.—By R. J. BLAND.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. P to Kt 5th K takes R
2. K to B 5th (dis. ch) K to K 2nd
3. K to B 6th (dis. ch) mate
If Black play 1. B to K 2nd, 2. K to Q 4th (dis. ch); if 1. K to K 4th, 2. P to B 4th (ch); and if 1. K to K 3rd, 2. K to B 5th (dis. ch), etc.

PROBLEM No. 3270.—By GEORGE J. HICKS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN BELGIUM.

Game played in the Ostend Tournament between Messrs. MIRSES and TAUBENHAUS.

(Danish Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	8. Kt to B 3rd	Q to K R 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	9. B to K 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
3. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th	10. R to Q B sq	B to Q 3rd
4. K P takes P	Q takes P	11. P to Q R 3rd	K R to K sq
5. P takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd	12. Kt to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q 4th
6. Kt to K R 3rd	B to Kt 5th	13. R takes Kt	
7. B to K 2nd	Castles		

Of more than usual tenacity against such a master of the Gambit as White is known to be. The open Queen's Bishop's file especially is a sufficient danger signal.

A charming sacrifice, to which the e is no detence.

Another Game in the same Tournament, between Messrs. BURNSTEIN and MARCO.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	White's last move cleverly saves the Pawn.	
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	If now Q to R 4th (ch), 10. Kt to B 3rd, Kt takes P, 11. P to Kt 4th.	
3. Q Kt to B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	8.	B to K 2nd
4. B P takes P	K P takes P	9. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to B 2nd
5. P takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	10. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to B 5th
6. B to K 3rd		11. B to Q 4th	Castles
		12. P to K 3rd	P to Q R 4th
		13. Kt to Kt 6th	R to R 2nd
		14. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
		15. P to B 6th	Q takes P
		16. R to B sq	Resigns.

This variation has been made the subject of special analysis by White.

Another game from the Tournament between Messrs. BURN and FORGACS.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	12. P to B 5th	B to Kt 2nd
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	13. Q to Kt 3rd	
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		
4. B to Kt 5th	Q Kt to Q 2nd		
5. P to K 3rd	P to B 3rd		
6. Kt to B 3rd	Q to R 4th		
7. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K 5th		
8. K Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt		
9. B to R 4th	P to K 4th		
10. B to K 2nd	P to K B 4th		
11. Castles	P to K Kt 3rd		

Every move goes like clockwork.

Only a little more quickly fatal than anything else.

Dr. E. Lasker invites the names of any chessplayer who would care to have specimen copies of his various publications relating to the game. Postcards sent to the Editor of this column will be forwarded.

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SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

DAVOS PLATZ AND AROUND.

PROBABLY there is no more typical illustration of a wide and sweeping revolution in medicine than that represented by the adoption of the "open-air" cure of tuberculosis—or, to give the disease its popular name, consumption. Time was, not so very long ago, when a patient suffering from this malady was guarded from the slightest cold with assiduity and care. The gentlest breeze was regarded as apt to prove injurious to him. He was immured in a close room, provided with a more than sufficient degree of heat, and he was swaddled in clothes calculated to afford a degree of warmth far beyond that needed even for a weakly body's welfare. In the days I write of, consumption was regarded as essentially an incurable disease. It is so, when the ailment has been allowed to gain a firm foothold in the frame; but cases were allowed of old, for want of better knowledge, to drift onwards from beginning to end immured in an atmosphere unfitted for them, and treated for the most part by attempts to fight the disease through the administration of nourishment which the poor subject was frequently unable to assimilate or digest.

Nous avons changé tout cela. A few years pass, and behold, the terms of cure are simply reversed. In place of the hot, stuffy room, we have an open-air life spent in a dry, clear atmosphere for preference. No matter if, as in the Alpine resorts, the snow lies thick for months, and the ice-age reappears, there is still pursued the same regulated life in the open, and you would hardly suppose that the crowd at Davos of skaters and curlers, and those who go ski-ing and tobogganing, active individuals, looking healthy and well, were actually tubercular patients undergoing their cure. Truly times are changed, and for the better. Regulate the life of your tubercular man, put him early in the case to live and sleep in pure air, feed him wisely, watch his weight, and assure yourself of his mind being occupied, and you may predict that—apart from unforeseen conditions or extraneous circumstances over which you may have no control—he will return to his work-a-day life cured and well, to remain so, provided he continues at home the sanitary régime in which he found his physical salvation.

These things have come to us through Koch's discovery of the cause of consumption and through the better knowledge telling us that tuberculosis is a disease not born in us, even if we come of a tubercular stock, but an ailment due to infection by breathing in or swallowing its microbe. Personally, I have always been interested in the open-air cure of consumption, because it fell to my lot to spend more than one pleasant holiday at one of those centres that have become famous for the modern cure of the white plague. Davos Platz, 5250 feet above sea-level, in the very heart of the Rhaetian Highlands of Switzerland, is an ideal place for the consumptive patient, and, I can add, it is no less a most agreeable and bracing resort wherein to spend a most agreeable summer holiday.

My pleasant recollections of summer time at Davos Platz have been revived by the receipt from a Davos friend of a most admirable volume, the work of various authors, and entitled "Davos as a Health Resort." The book, published in Davos Platz, is not a mere compilation of statistics and medical opinions. It is a very charmingly written guide to all that is to be seen and experienced at Davos, information useful equally for the invalid and for the wealthy individual. My friend, Dr. W. R. Huggard, who is H.B.M. Consul at Davos Platz, has written an introduction to the book such as should send it on its way rejoicing as a useful guide to an admirable holiday field.

In my mind's eye I can see Davos Platz as it will be now, a brilliant snow-clad spectacle. As in imagination I stand on the balcony of that most-excellent hostelry, whereof I recall with pleasure the kindly hosts, I can look down the valley on the skating and curling fields, with Davos itself lying before me clad in its winter dress. Around you are the everlasting hills, the Seehorn, the Schiachorn, and all the rest. I remember our excursions to Sertig-Dorfi, and the walk, oft repeated, to Clavadel through the pine woods and to Frauenkirch, and many another spot serene in its summer beauty, and now calm and cold in its snow habiliments. I look at a photograph of Davos Platz as it appeared in 1867. It was then a mere village. To-day it is a prosperous town with spacious hotels and sanatoria, and with villas innumerable, and harbouring a population which in 1905 amounted to twenty thousand visitors.

The sanitary arrangements are of excellent kind, and in the book I have mentioned, among other excellent pieces of information, you will find a definite account of the precautions that are taken at Davos to ensure complete destruction of any tubercular bacilli which may attempt to reach the air from consumptive lungs. This will reassure those who may intend to visit Davos Platz for a summer holiday. There they will be much safer, indeed, from risk of infection than in an ordinary home resort.

I can recommend Davos Platz to those who wish to break new Continental ground in summer, and who will stay long enough to become acquainted with its beauties. Remember, again, there is no fear to be entertained of any infection here, for there are lynx-eyes everywhere to see the carrying out of proper regulations regarding any disinfection which may be necessary. It is a place where you will revel in the sunshine that means so much to tired and jaded bodies, and which may well remind us of the Italian proverb, that where the sun does not enter, the doctor comes in. Up in the mountains you realise what it is really to breathe an atmosphere that stimulates and enervates, and you will leave Davos with regret, tempered by the thought that one day you may come again to this upper valley where abide the twin angels of healing and peace.

ANDREW WILSON.

A COLONIAL CHRISTMAS IN THE BAKING SUN: NEW ZEALAND.

DRAWN BY ALLAN STEWART.



HOW THEY KEEP THE FEAST IN THE OPEN AIR IN NEW ZEALAND.

ACTUALITIES OF THE CHANNEL TUNNEL ON BOTH SIDES.

DIAGRAM AND FOUR PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPICER.



THE CHANNEL TUNNEL WORKS ON THE FRENCH SIDE.



IN GOOD ORDER AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, THE ENGINE-ROOM AT SANGATTE, FRENCH SIDE.



THE HEAD OF FRENCH WORKS: THE SHAFT AT SANGATTE



HOW THE BATTERIES COVER THE APPROACHES TO THE TUNNEL AT SHAKSPERE'S CLIFF, DOVER.

This bird's-eye view was specially drawn for us from the official plans of the Channel Tunnel, and shows the position where it is proposed to make an entrance to the tunnel at Dover. Two tunnels are proposed on the principle of the London tube railways. The entrances to the tunnels are in the valley about a mile to the west of Dover, and a mile inland, and are so situated as to be absolutely dominated—as shown in the sketch—by Dover Castle, Fort Burgoyne, and other batteries.



THE TUNNEL ENTRANCE AT SHAKSPERE CLIFF, DOVER, WHERE A SECOND HEADING WAS DRIVEN TO CONNECT WITH THE MAIN WORKS.



THE ENTRANCE TO THE TUNNEL AT DOVER, THE TWO FIGURES ARE STANDING ON THE EXACT SPOT WHERE THE TUNNEL SHAFT (NOW TEMPORARILY COVERED IN) EXISTS.

On both sides of the English Channel the tunnels extend for about three-quarters of a mile from the shore in the grey chalk at a depth of about 160 feet from sea-level. The headings are naturally full of water, as it has been allowed to accumulate by drainage through the soil, but otherwise they are quite intact, and the water can easily be pumped out. At Dover the shaft approaching the heading has been temporarily closed in for the convenience of other works in connection with the Kent coal operations. On the French side, however, matters are altogether different. There are large buildings at Sangatte in charge of a resident engineer, and the machinery from the time the work was stopped, twenty-five years ago, has been kept under constant attention, and could be restarted at any moment, so that should the sanction of Parliament be obtained, a very short time indeed would be required before the work could be begun again.

STRANDED BUT SAFE: A REMARKABLE RUN AGROUND.

PHOTOGRAPH BY THE ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



A STEAMER SEE-SAW: THE EXTRAORDINARY PLIGHT OF THE S.S. "CARRINGTON."

The "Carrington" ran aground on the treacherous rocks of Ushant, but, strange to say, was not damaged. The bow remains tilted high in the air, the stern keeping afloat, and the vessel actually plays see-saw with the rise and fall of the tide. It was a wonder that the vessel did not break her back.

AN OPERA THE KAISER STAGE-MANAGED: "SALOME."



Salome (Fräulein Destinn).

John (Herr Hoffmann).

SALOME AND JOHN THE BAPTIST IN RICHARD STRAUSS'S FAMOUS OPERA.

On November 27 Strauss's "Salome," produced last year in Dresden with extraordinary success, was given in Berlin. The Kaiser took the greatest interest in the rehearsals, and made a most effective suggestion for the lighting of a star.

CHRISTMAS ACCORDING TO THE GREAT
BLACK & WHITE ARTISTS OF VARIOUS NATIONS



No. 1. R. CATON WOODVILLE—ENGLISH: "NO CHRISTMAS." A PURITAN PROHIBITION OF JUNKETINGS.

In the early days of the Commonwealth, when the Puritan broom was very new, the authorities went so far as to prohibit Christmas junketings, and the crier was sent through the towns announcing the formal prohibition of the festival.



CHRISTMAS DINNER FOR MEN ON THE TRAIL IN THE FAR WEST.

The incident occurred when a pack-train was crossing the snow-clad Rocky Mountains. The guide sighted a fine stag and brought him down, thus securing a welcome Christmas dinner for the party.

REPRODUCED FROM "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



A MUSICAL EVENING IN THE CLOISTER OF A GERMAN ARTISTS' SOCIETY: SHAM MONKS WHO DO NOT DENY THE FLESH.

The "monastery" is a famous Artists' Society in Berlin. It has its parallel in a London Literary Society, the Whitefriars; but the Germans are more thorough, and actually adopt the monastic habit at their meetings. The members of the Fleet Street brotherhood are content to address each other as "Friar" and to hail their president as "Prior." Perhaps one day they will follow the Germans' example and not only wear the cowl, but decorate their meeting-place so as to look like a mediaeval refectory.



NO. 4. LUCIEN DAVIS, R.I.—ENGLISH: A LIVING CHRISTMAS DINNER, A NOVEL PARADE BEFORE GENERAL SANTA CLAUS.

The guests at a recent Christmas party found this procession an amusing variant of the time-honoured games. The turkey, the pudding, the knives and forks, Santa Claus' stockings, the indispensable crackers, and all the accompaniments of festivity passed in review before the presiding genius of the hour.

NO. 5. F. MATANIA—ITALY: CHRISTMAS GOOD CHEER GLORIFIED IN NAPLES.



MUMMERS SALUTING A GARGANTUAN EXHIBITION OF CHRISTMAS PROVISIONS.

The Italians complain that the Christmas celebrations at Naples are in their decadence, and former picturesque and symbolical customs have given place to mere ostentatious display of good cheer, and to rather rough-and-ready mumming. The moment chosen by our Artist is the halt of a mock military band outside a great provision-shop, while the drum-major apostrophises the Christmas wares.

NO. 6. H. H. FLÈRE—ENGLISH: CHRISTMAS BOWLS IN THE DRAWING-ROOM.



A BOWLING MATCH POSSIBLE IN ANY WEATHER.

The green is replaced by any steady table covered with green baize. The bowls are of china. Scoring is the same as in the out-door game. Impetus is given to the bowls by the chute placed at any angle to the table. It appears in the drawing at the nearer end of the rink.



THE PLEASANTEST FORM OF CHINESE LABOUR: ENTER CHING WITH THE SUCKING-PIG.

The incident is reminiscent of Bret Harte. The camps are indeed "roaring" at Christmastide if luck is with the pioneers. The excellence of John Chinaman's cookery is undeniable, and although he may, in Far Western slang, "steal his master blind," he is forgiven much for his skill as a domestic servant.

THE HARDEST-WORKED MEN IN THE WORLD AT CHRISTMAS.



THE BEARERS OF CHRISTMAS GREETINGS: POSTMEN OF THE NATIONS.

THE WORK OF THE G.P.O. IN ONE YEAR.			
Letters Delivered in the United Kingdom ...	2,707,000,000	Average for Irishmen ...	36
Average per Head for the Population ...	52	Number of Newspapers and Parcels ...	1,077,000,000
Average for Englishmen ...	68	Postcards ...	800,000,000
Average for Scotchmen ...	57	Telegrams, Inland ...	80,732,859
		Telegrams, Foreign ...	11,823,317
		Words sent by the Press Weekly ...	11,331,332
		Weight of Parcels Carried ...	2,703,061 cwt
		Money Paid by the Public for Parcels ...	£2,115,095

Actual statistics of the Christmas delivery are not available, but the amount may be put roughly at about ten times that of ordinary periods. Since 1902 the traffic in postcards has doubled owing to the introduction of the picture postcard.

PAPAL, PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC CURIOSITIES.



A MAGNIFICENT SINGLE FAN.



A PAIR OF PAPAL FANS.

Photos. P. J. Press Bureau.

THE POPE'S FANS: HIS HOLINESS'S PRESENT TO THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The University of Pennsylvania possesses the finest collection of fans in the United States. To this the Pope has added a pair of the splendid fans which are borne before his Holiness when he makes his Easter procession through St. Peter's. At these ceremonies the Pope is carried shoulder-high on the Sedia Gestatoria.



A MAMMOTH'S TUSK DISCOVERED AT WOULDHAM.



HEAD OF A MASTODON UNEARTHED IN AMERICA.

THE ELEPHANT'S ANCESTORS: THE RELICS OF THE MAMMOTH AND THE MASTODON.

The mammoth's tusk was discovered in February 1906 by some workmen engaged in excavating a bank of river-drift, mixed with chalk débris, at the cement-works of Messrs. Peters Brothers, at Wouldham, near Maidstone. The dimensions of the tusk, as it lay, were: Length, following the line of the outside curve, 10 feet 3 inches; circumference, measured about one foot from the butt-end, 1 foot 10½ inches. The accompanying photograph, which shows the tusk "in situ," was taken by Mr. H. J. Elgar, Sub-Curator of the Museum, Maidstone; but the tusk itself was deposited in the recently established museum in Rochester. The photograph is reproduced by courtesy of the Curator, Mr. J. H. Allchin. The remains of the mastodon, which Nature, according to Tennyson, brings not back, were unearthed in America. The head is 4 feet long and 2 feet 4 inches wide; the tusks measure 7 feet 6 inches in length. The mastodon photograph is reproduced by courtesy of the "Scientific American."



THE FOUNDATION OF THE IMPERIAL TRIBUNAL.



THE SCENE OF THE SACRIFICE OF CURTIUS; THE LACUS CURTIUS RE-DISCOVERED.

Photos. Abentacar.

NEW DISCOVERIES IN THE ROMAN FORUM: PROFESSOR BONI'S LATEST FINDS.

The discovery of the Imperial Tribunal is one of Professor Boni's greatest feats. From an existing bas-relief showing certain temples in the Forum in perspective, he deduced the position of the Imperial Tribunal, and on excavating the site thus indicated he came upon the actual foundations of the platform. It stood in front of the facade of the Basilica Julia. The chasm called the Lake of Curtius has also been re-discovered. According to one tradition, the Sabine Mettius Curtius, during the battle with the Romans, escaped with difficulty from a swamp into which his horse plunged. The other tradition is that, in B.C. 362, a yawning chasm opened in the Forum, and the soothsayers declared that it could only be filled up by throwing into it Rome's greatest treasure. Thereupon M. Curtius, a noble youth, exclaiming that Rome had no greater treasure than a gallant citizen, leaped on horseback into the gulf, which closed over him.



WHERE THE JEWS LAMENT THE GLORIES OF JERUSALEM: THE WAILING-PLACE.

There is one remnant of the Temple wall at Jerusalem which is known as "the Wailing-place." There devout Jews gather to recite the lamentations and to mourn for the Jerusalem that passed away at the conquest of Titus. Note the curious bevelled joints of the masonry, characteristic of Jewish architecture.



PROTECTING THE BIRDS' FOOD IN THE BERLIN PARKS: AN INGENIOUS DEVICE.

DRAWN BY H. W. KORKKORF FROM A SKETCH BY E. HOSANG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN BERLIN.

These movable food-boxes have been erected in the Berlin parks for the benefit of the birds. The front of the box is open and the back is closed by a pane of glass. The whole contrivance turns easily on a pivot so that it can be set with the open side away from the wind. There is a further protection from wind in two light, adjustable boards hinged to the sides of the box. The birds' food is also perfectly protected from the rain.

FOREIGN NEWS SNAPSHOTS: NAVAL AND SCIENTIFIC.



SECOND TO KIEL: GERMANY'S NEW GREAT NAVAL STATION, SONDERBURG.

At Sonderburg, on the island of Alsen, opposite the Danish island of Funen, the Germans are constructing a large new naval station, which will be opened next June. There will be a garrison of 2500 officers and men, and powerful artillery will be mounted. Sonderburg lies at the entrance of the Little Belt, and will be second in importance only to Kiel, and will still further strengthen Germany in the Baltic.



THE CONQUEROR OF SLEEPING-SICKNESS: DR. KOCH, WHO HAS ACHIEVED WONDERS IN AFRICA.

Dr. Koch, who discovered the consumption-bacillus, has been fighting the sleeping-sickness in the Sesse Islands in the Victoria Nyanza. In the last four years 18,000 persons had died there of the disease. By using atoxyl injections Dr. Koch has been able to check virulent cases of the disease, and he believes that he has found the cure. Dr. Koch is here photographed with members of the Reichstag.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY HAMILTON]



THE AUTOMOBILE WITH THE POLE FOLDED UP.

MOTOR-BUS FOR WIRELESS WIRES: MARCONI'S NEW MOVABLE RADIO-TELEGRAPHIC STATION.

The motor-'bus is the design of the Marquis Solari, Signor Marconi's secretary. The motor can be used for traction or for generating electric energy for wireless telegraphy. It is also used for erecting the jointed pole. In ten minutes the station can be made ready for action to its utmost distance, a little over ninety miles; but for small distances it can act while in motion at half speed. The one vehicle carries the pole, the alternator, the apparatus, and staff. It has been patented in the name of Marquis Solari, and although it is intended chiefly for the Italian army, it will be very useful in the case of breakdowns on commercial lines.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL PRESS.]



THE MOVABLE STATION READY FOR ACTION.



PREFERRED DEATH TO FACING BLAME: CAPTAIN BRUNSWICK, OF THE "PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE."



STRANDED ON HER FIRST TRIP THIS YEAR: THE "PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE" HARD AGROUND AT PORT ROYAL.

A CAPTAIN COMMITS SUICIDE AFTER RUNNING A TOURIST VESSEL ASHORE.

The Hamburg-America tourist-steamer "Prinzessin Victoria Luise" has run aground near Port Royal, and is head ashore in a dangerous position. The captain blew out his brains with a revolver. The passengers have been landed safely. The German cruiser "Bremen" stood by to render assistance. It was the vessel's first trip here this season.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY SCHAUL.]

BOOKS. NOTORIOUS AND OTHERWISE.

It is, perhaps, no bad thing, either for the general reader or for the student of nineteenth-century politics, that the Memoirs of the late Prince Chlodwig von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst should have been published under exceptional conditions. In the English translation now put before the public by Messrs. Heinemann, there are some nine hundred pages, and the matters that have made a Kaiser rage and politicians imagine a vain thing hardly occupy more than one-fiftieth part of the volumes. These few pages served to stimulate public imagination. Without the scandal and excitement attendant upon revelations of Bismarck's political methods and their consequences, the Memoirs might not have crossed the German Ocean, and one of the most fascinating autobiographies of our time would have been lost to the English reader.

Prince Hohenlohe was born in 1819, in years when the Germanic Empire had just passed from the control of the Catholic Habsburgs. He was perhaps the first of a distinguished family—which had served the ruling house of Hohenstaufen long centuries before his time—to seek State service out of the ranks of the army; and from the earliest days of his political service he strove for the federation of scattered interests that would turn the twoscore powerless little kingdoms of Germany into a strong and united Empire. A born ruler of men, accustomed to move easily in the highest political and social circles, Prince Hohenlohe passed from one high post to another. He was Imperial Minister at Athens, Rome, and Florence after the revolution of 1848, when he took his authority from the curious collection of statesmen and others gathered at Frankfort into a National Parliament. The same group offered to Prussia the gift of Empire that was declined. He refused a portfolio offered by the Archduke Johann: perhaps he felt that he was reserved for higher things. After a long period of labours in the service of the Federation his dreams were realised. He was Ambassador in Paris from 1874 to 1885, where, as far as we can gather from his Memoirs, he was kept in ignorance of Bismarck's intention to force a second war upon France before that shattered Power was in a position to offer effective resistance. Of the famous article contributed to the *Times* by its Paris correspondent, the article that saved the situation, Prince Hohenlohe wrote under date May 21, 1875: "It was tactlessness on the part of Blowitz in the interests of France, and, as he believed, in the interests of the peace of Europe, which induced him to handle these matters." In 1885 Prince Hohenlohe was appointed Statthalter at Strassburg, where he remained till 1894, when the summons came to Potsdam and the office of Imperial Chancellor, just vacated by Count Caprivi. Prince Hohenlohe was then seventy-five years old. He had enjoyed a long and brilliant career, and he had nearly seven years more in the service that he loved. These were not happy years. In 1897 he lost his wife, in November 1900 he resigned, and in the following summer he died, full of years and honours—but not without a sense of disillusionment and of the vanity of the work of man's hands. Perhaps because he was born to rule, and because the incidents of government seemed inevitable where they were not trivial, he did not hesitate to record in his diary much information relating to politics and persons that might be regarded as the private property of the State. Never before in our recollection have the selfishness and indifference of the ruling classes been set out more clearly, never before have we been allowed to see so much of the mind of a great statesman, who, for all his undoubted qualities, regarded the government of the many as the privilege of the few, and the concerns of the multitude as something that political exigencies could well afford to disregard at any time. The Kaiser's protest against the publication of the Memoirs seems to us to be due less to indiscreet revelations than to the whole tone of the book. In these days, when Social Democracy is to the fore in Germany, Prince Hohenlohe's scarcely disguised contempt for those who were his social inferiors, his ready acceptance of political conditions that revolt the simple-minded, are bound to create a bad and enduring impression. And yet it may be suggested, with little fear of contradiction, that the late Prince Chlodwig von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst was one of the best of his kind, and that, for all the defects of his qualities, he had the highest interests of United Germany at heart.

Mr. Edward McCurdy has done excellent work in arranging, rendering into English, and introducing the curious speculations of an astonishing mind in "Leonardo da Vinci's Note-Books" (Duckworth). We do not know Leonardo the better for the introduction, which is elaborate but unfamiliar, and too ceremoniously laudatory. Like all investigators, Leonardo chanced upon platitudes, and these are petted and amplified in Mr. McCurdy's preface. Very ordinary thoughts he would have us think exceptional, so that the saying, "Si come una giornata bene spesa dà lieto dormire, così una vita bene usata dà lieto morire," he declares can have no complete expression in English; and if we agree with Mr. McCurdy in thinking "Cosa bella mortale passa e non d'arte" is "almost untranslatable," it is not because the thought and language are, as he suggests, transcendent, but because the sentence is, strictly speaking, meaningless. But while enthusiasm may play the wanton, somewhat, with judgment, it is a quality not to be rebuked. Leonardo has ever driven the world a little wild in its praises: Stevenson, for instance, was a victim; astonished that men should gain the hearts of ladies, he wrote: "I never saw one who seemed worthy to inspire

love—no, nor read of any except Leonardo da Vinci and perhaps Goethe in his youth." Leonardo, who was certainly not incomparable in any of the many sciences and arts he practised (unless in anatomy, of which he knew at least as much as any of his contemporaries), is paramount in the world's regard for the assembly of his extraordinary talents, and in Stevenson's as a lover!—And yet it seems he never loved; a Pope and Mr. Ruskin, not a mistress, gave him the only scoldings that are known to interrupt the stream of his praises. We owe to the diligence of Mr. McCurdy's preface, not to the exactness of our memory, the pleasure of quoting both Stevenson and Ruskin. The latter wrote: "He (Leonardo) debased his finer instincts by caricature, and remained to the end of his days the slave of an archaic smile." Monna Lisa still holds many men in thrall. Ruskin had not enough of Wilberforce in him to free them from that tyranny.

Mr. Frank Bullen's talent for taking the everyday things of an everyday world and investing them with interest is displayed to happy advantage in "Our Heritage the Sea" (Smith, Elder). Most people, if they sat down to think about



WHERE IS IT? WHISTLER'S PORTRAIT OF IRVING AS PHILIP II. OF SPAIN.

When the picture was sold not long ago, some mystery was made as to its destination. Our special representative who was recently in Philadelphia, saw it in the private gallery of Mr. George C. Thomas, of that city, and was permitted to make this photograph.

PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL PRESS.

it, would soon discover for themselves why the east wind is "neither good for man nor beast," why the ocean is the world's reservoir of health, and so on; but as sitting still to think is a rare, and indeed a vanishing art, it is well that a writer who can present these facts with an engaging freshness has set them out for all the world to see. There is nothing new in this book, nothing that a scientific observer would not dismiss as too elementary for his consideration—but then the scientific observer is out of touch with the profound and pathetic ignorance of the man in the street. "Our Heritage the Sea" should have been published at the beginning of the seaside holiday. It would have been a capital text-book for paterfamilias to take with him to the sands—a book born of a sailor's love for sea and sky, and with sufficient of the "improving" flavour about it to invest the earnest parent with the airs of a timely authority. The news that came to Mr. Bullen as he wrote that "German teachers instruct their scholars to bring money for building ships to beat the British Navy by order," is a mischievous misrepresentation of the facts.

THE BEAUTIES OF VERSAILLES

BY FREDERICK WEDMORE.

MY title, perhaps, is capable of being misunderstood—for some there are to whom "beauties" are invariably young women. Let me explain my title, therefore, and then preserve it. M. de Nolhac, the author of the agreeable book that is before me, does not in it greatly discourse of those beauties of Versailles who live on canvas, like the "beauties of Hampton Court," whose luscious charm it was the privilege of Lely to behold and render, and the good fortune of his engravers to diffuse. He does speak of them, but not elaborately. And M. René Binet, the Water-colour painter—M. de Nolhac's collaborator—who supplies remarkable illustrations, is not in the nature of things concerned at all with these delightful persons who on the canvases of Nattier are pleasantly conscious of their fascination. He is busy with Architecture and with Gardens—they and they only are the subjects of his brush. The English reader—especially the English reader with Christmas just in front of him, bringing its inevitable obligation to scatter amongst acquaintances little tributes that are pretty—will think more of the illustrations, the clever, taking, faulty renderings of free and skilful Water-colour, than of M. de Nolhac's satisfactory text. As a Christmas book it will be for the illustrations that "Versailles and the Trianons" (Heinemann) will be bought. Let me define a little more what my opinion of the illustrations is. These coloured reproductions are quite harmonious—quite agreeable even—by candle-light. I open the book by candle-light and I go to Versailles. I look at them next morning, the same pictures, in the glare of common day—I find them sicklied o'er with that tinge of unacceptable and inappropriate green which all coloured illustrations, except quite the most costly, seem unable to be rid of.

But that is an affair of reproduction. Let us get behind the reproduction, to the original Water-colour. Its hues, I am sure, would not offend one, and even from the reproduction one can judge of the original's character. In the first place, it is sketch, and not highly wrought picture. In the second, it is sometimes—it is indeed pretty often—by reason of the particular illumination, an impression of the moment: rendering that impression and that moment with warmth, vigour and impulse, and in its vision of parterres and of skies, leaving out a good deal of permanent architectural form. It is painter's work: not architect's, nor, greatly, architectural draughtsman's—it is wrought, presumably, with modern Impressionistic painter's very general, rather than with architect's very special knowledge. That is not a fault: at least it is not wholly a fault. I do but chronicle the fact: I recognise that along with the deficiency there is at least a compensation—there is charm in the vision. The deficiency—or the extreme subordination, if you will, of Architecture to general effect—is felt least of all in the interiors, which are rich and happy: it is felt very little in the drawing of the Versailles Chapel (placed, the visitor may remember, at the back of the Palace); it is felt not much in the picturesque memoranda of façade and fountain; it is felt rather lamentably when the painter has reached the Petit Trianon—the Eighteenth Century's gem of gems, in ornament appropriate and restrained, in proportion of absolute perfection—a thing as noble as, and more elegant than, Inigo Jones's front of Whitehall. To render Inigo Jones's masterpiece of our English Seventeenth Century—yet more to render that masterpiece of French Eighteenth-Century elegance of which I have spoken—you want *line*; definite line; line certain and delicate. And this it is that is lacking to M. Binet's dexterous and picturesque jottings and splashes—his "inspired blobs," if you will, like the "blobs" of the later practice of Brabazon.

And now to M. de Nolhac's text, in which though he does not deal elaborately—scarcely deals as an Art Critic might deal—with the pictorial Art that Versailles holds, good and bad, from Lagillière and Nattier to Vernet and the subtle portraiture of Hippolyte Flandrin, he does deal as a historian not only with the dates and authorship of this or that *corps de bâtiment* of the Palace but also with the life, the daily life, of the great people for whom the Versailles of the Past existed; and we follow "le Roi Soleil," "Louis le bien-aimé," as he takes note of his courtiers' punctual or insufficient attendance, as he transacts business, as he rides abroad, as at certain hours he makes himself almost as accessible to the outsider as if he were a President at Washington to-day, and not in the Eighteenth Century a Monarch of France. We follow him in his old age, repairing to the society of Madame de Maintenon. And then Louis the Fifteenth. M. de Nolhac writes this book for the family, for the *jeune fille*—that is, even nowadays, to some extent in France, for the *ingénue*. So there is quite as much about Marie Leszinska as about the Pompadour. And then Louis the Sixteenth. We follow Marie Antoinette into the Petit Trianon—by the Pavillon de Musique, by the Temple de l'Amour, we follow her into the *hameau* itself, where her life was most rural and retired.

Uncle Remus has been put into a new dress by Mr. S. L. Bensusan in a fascinating little book for children, just published by Mr. George Allen. "Mr. Fox and Mr. Rabbit," as the story is called, will be of endless interest to the fortunate little people who may find the dainty volume added to the nursery library as a New Year's gift. It is not often that an adaptation is so true to the spirit of the original.

LADIES' PAGES.

LEGISLATION and Government arrangements affect women in very special ways all round the course of daily life. Particular attention ought to be drawn in every column that women read to the strange and incredibly cruel state of the law as declared recently by the Divorce Court Judge with regard to marriages between Englishwomen and foreign men. Two years ago the Home Secretary (of Mr. Balfour's Government) took so much interest in the scandalous state of affairs existing at present as to instruct Registrars of Marriages specially to warn all Englishwomen who came to them to be married to foreigners of the danger that the marriage, though celebrated here according to our forms of law, might prove, nevertheless, invalid in the husband's own country. The heads of the English Church also made a similar suggestion to their clergy. But the truth cannot be too widely known apart from that, so that girls may not allow their affections to be engaged by foreign suitors, and their circumstances to be unsettled to the degree that must be the case if a match is broken off by a warning only after the registrar or the clergyman is appealed to for the marriage to be celebrated. The law as declared by a British Judge is that if a woman of British nationality marries a foreigner without all the formalities needed in the man's country being followed, she is not only no wife in the eyes of the foreign law, and therefore can be absolutely repudiated with her children by her husband in his own country, but, not being recognised as a wife in her husband's country in these circumstances, her own country will not allow her to obtain a divorce here from the man who has cruelly deceived her, deserted her, and married another.

The Judge in the present case intimated that he would hold that the woman was not married at all, and that, if such a case was brought before him on a plea of "nullity of marriage," he would declare it void, and the woman free because never legally a wife. But it appears that a previous Judge has explicitly set down the contrary, ruling that the woman, being married according to the forms of this country, is to be held here to be a legal wife, though foreign law may refuse to admit it! Very good, then, said the legal advisers of the poor lady whose case has just been heard: if she is held bound here by the marriage by which the man is not bound in his country, at least she may have the benefit of the divorce laws of her own country, and can be declared free on the grounds that would set her free from an English husband. But again "No," says the Judge; and the poor woman is still declared tied by our law to the man who by the law in his own land is declared absolutely free; and has, in fact, forsaken his English wife and child and married again. The practical lesson is clear: an English girl must not marry the most plausible and affection-professing foreigner without obtaining legal advice, or a certificate from the Consul of the intended husband's country that



A. FANCY BALL COSTUME.

"A basket of roses" is carried out in pink chiffon, with silver braid plaited to imitate basketwork for the corsage, and roses for trimmings.

his laws are being complied with, before the ceremony takes place.

In the closing weeks of the autumn Session, the Prime Minister almost jestingly passed by his dictum a provision compelling employers to provide money compensation for domestic servants who meet with an accident in the course of their duty. This is a matter that is decidedly of importance to women, both because they form the enormous majority of household servants, and because they are mistresses of homes, and as such are the chancellors of the domestic exchequer. The question had never been debated in the country in any form; and it is a strong illustration of the way in which Parliamentary action affects the daily life of the most home-keeping woman; and yet such questions are allowed to be settled into laws without women having one word to say in making the decision. It may be, or it may not, that the same decision would have been reached in the matter if women of all classes had had a vote, but it is quite certain that it would have been duly debated in all its bearings before it was decided by the House of Commons. It is really serious, and in some cases will make more disadvantageous difference to the servants than they probably now foresee. For instance, at present, a girl who has lost her character has not the smallest difficulty in getting an opportunity to retrieve it. If they ever say that they have found it hard to get a place, the truth is not in them. One of the heads of the charitable homes for such cases told me that they had "mistresses waiting ten deep"—that was the exact phrase—for each of these damsels' services. But when mistresses learn that if a servant who has an illegitimate child happens to get killed in service, the employer will possibly have to pay five hundred pounds down to provide for the child, it will be difficult for even a mistress driven to rashness by the scarcity of servants to face this liability. If the housemaid is sent on an errand and gets herself run over, for instance, or if she wears high heels to her shoes and throws herself down stairs, or if the cook unhappily sets her dress on fire—though the mistress has not the least power to prevent such accidents, yet should one result fatally, the ruinous compensation just mentioned may be legally demanded from poor middle class people who might pinch and deny themselves all sorts of comfort for years without saving up such a sum.

Fatal accidents to household servants are rare, but the obligation to pay a pension to one injured while following her employment may frequently arise. We must understand that though the girl may be herself wholly responsible for the accident, or the accident may have been really so—that is to say, one that no care or judgment on the mistress's or the servant's own part could foresee or avert—nevertheless the servant will have to be paid for the results of her own disobedience, or foolishness, or for the inevitable misfortune that our ancestors would have described as "the act of God." This is of no great consequence to rich people. But to the heads

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of the thousands of small and struggling middle-class families it is a most serious outlook. The large employers of labour can insure against accidents to their workmen, and can diminish the danger by their cares, to some extent; but to insure out of a few pounds a week against Mary's letting hot fat run over her own blundering fingers, or Jane's tripping herself up on the stairs by leaving unmended a loose bit of braid on her skirt, is serious for struggling householders. Servant-keeping by housewives of moderate means grows more and more impossible, and the old-fashioned happy home of England consequently becomes more difficult to establish or maintain on the average earnings of a middle-class man. No wonder the marriage-rate and birth-rate are declining! Insurance against such accidents will be inevitable. In Germany, the State undertakes compulsory insurance, both for accident compensation and old age pensions. Every employer must pay in proportion to his risks, and the workpeople who suffer accident are compensated from the general fund. It will probably be found necessary to agitate for the same to be undertaken here, to prevent the new burden falling too heavily on the working-middle-class man's home. But how unsuitable it seems that laws so keenly affecting, as this does, hundreds of thousands of women, from the heavily burdened wife to the poor widow who keeps a lodging-house and the single woman who cannot do her own household tasks because she has to earn her living in other ways, should be passed by a Parliament wholly elected by men!

The happy hunting-ground of the Winter Sale is about to open before us. Early in the field are Messrs. John Barker and Company, the well-known Kensington house. Their sale catalogue is all ready to be sent to those customers who are too far away to enjoy the true delight of the sale, namely, the turning over the goods themselves. In the catalogue we may read of the special bargains that will be on show on Monday, Dec. 31, and all through the following month, save and except that the greatest bargains will not probably remain there after the first week. Who can resist such cheapness and excellence combined as a full length paletot in moss tweeds at 29s. 6d., or black eolienne skirts actually lined through with silk for 25s.? Several designs in pretty evening gowns, in ninon, voile, and crêpe-de-Chine, are offered at prices beginning at 25s. 9d., lined with silk; and taffetas chiffon skirts, black only, just the thing to wear with blouses, are to be had at 39s. 6d. Dance dresses for the parties that girls are looking forward to enjoying, are ready for wear at modest prices and in all colours. The woollen materials are to be disposed of at prices that will lead to a clearance to make room for new stock; and there are any number of dainty blouses all ready to wear, either in day or evening costume. There is a large and well-stocked department for ladies' underclothing, and though the price of cotton goods has gone up in the wholesale market, Messrs. Barker will offer their present stock at the same prices as hitherto, with an added sale



ANOTHER FANCY-DRESS DESIGN.

"Winter" is represented by a frock of white net spotted with swan's down for snowflakes, and adorned with holly and mistletoe. Ermine berthe, muff, and cap.

reduction; so it is a chance to be taken advantage of promptly.

Messrs. Liberty begin their sale on Monday, and continue it during the month. The variety and distinctive character of their stock are widely known, and any lady who is in need of goods of the well-known "Liberty" type will take advantage of the opportunity of securing what she wants at the reduced prices that rule in every department during January, preparatory to stock-taking. The artistic costumes and the children's dresses are very individual at this house, and especially so for the little people, and there is a chance of dressing them with unfailing artistic effect at a reduced rate at present. The "Liberty" embroideries are another special feature that will commend itself to the artistic mind. There are to be seen here, too, the useful Japanese dressing-gowns and jackets, warm and cosy with their wadded linings, and equally attractive by reason of the native embroideries that adorn them. But Messrs. Liberty are as well known for their household furnishings as they are for their materials for the wardrobe. The carpets and rugs that they import from the East are no less their own special goods than are the quaint silver new pewter articles that they display. Screens and bric-à-brac and solid furniture, too, are all placed on the reduced list as regards prices for the time being, although at the end of the mysterious process of "taking stock" they will mount again to their pristine price, so that the month of January will be chosen for her visit by the wise housekeeper who wants any "Liberty" goods.

A sensible innovation in Fashion's customs is the modern idea of wearing soft and diaphanous gowns indoors in the winter. Once upon a time, it was considered out of place to have on a dress of silk, muslin, gauze, voile, or chiffon at an afternoon-party or indoors at the home tea-time. For dinner, even, a really light-weight fabric was reserved for very young persons, such as the daughters of the house only recently brought down to evening dinner as promotion from the school-room. Now fashion's fancy is no longer so, but as many light voile, chiffon, thin taffetas silk, and crêpe-de-Chine frocks are likely to be seen indoors at parties or at home, as in the more solid and stately materials—always remembering that velvet is far and away first favourite for visiting-gowns this winter. It is only sensible to wear light-weight fabrics indoors in warm rooms; and when a lady drives to her visiting engagements, it is equally suitable for her to don for her carriage wear the less weighty materials as it is to wear such in her own home. It is the practice of American women to wear thin, practically summer-like clothing in the house, and wrap up by putting furs on over their silk or mousseline-de-soie blouses and gowns on going out into the open air; and really this is sensible. How many amongst ourselves wear heavy fur coats and mantles above such thick dresses that we are oppressed and over-heated by a walk!

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MUSIC.

THE development of the London Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Richter is a thing to wonder at; the policy that led the directors to engage a musician whom we must regard as the greatest living conductor has been crowned with artistic and financial success. The London Symphony players have always formed a remarkable combination; their work has seldom lacked any of the qualities one associates with the best orchestras of our time, but of late they seem to have travelled so far that the average concert-goer who knows something of the musical achievements of other countries must feel that no reasonable wish is left unsatisfied. Many orchestras impress the listeners with a sense of their cleverness, the skill with which they conquer difficulties that the conductor never hesitates to emphasise; in short, they suffer from the besetting sin of so many soloists; they exalt technique at the expense of art.

There have been times when the London Symphony Orchestra has been led into the same bad way, because it obeys many conductors whose gifts and limitations are varied. Dr. Richter, on the other hand, is a man whose whole ambition seems to be realised when he has paid the greatest possible tribute to the composer's score. If the music chosen be something that does not appeal to us, we cannot help feeling that we should have suffered more had somebody else presented it. If we love the music, our delight is enhanced by a rendering that leaves us unconscious of all such side-issues as skill and cleverness until the last chord is reached, and we pay spontaneous tribute to the highest form of art that has concealed art during the performance.

Perhaps the London Symphony Orchestra was at its best on the 17th, when the programme consisted of no more than four items. In the beginning, Smetana's overture to "Die Verkaufte Braut," the opera that Londoners will hear in a week or two, was presented in fashion that gave everyone a good idea of the high spirit in which the work is written. Then came Mr. Tovey's pianoforte concerto in A major, a work composed with

no lack of thematic material that is plastic, and responds to its treatment by each section of the orchestra; but, on first hearing, the themes lack sufficient individuality and beauty to enable the hearer to follow them along the devious tracks that the composer pursues. It is fair to add that Mr. Tovey's work met with a most favourable reception. Following the concerto came part of the "Romeo and Juliet"

symphony of Berlioz, and we were compelled seriously to reconsider an old opinion that to hear justice done to the composer one must go to Paris. The difficulties in the way of a competent rendering are appalling; but neither under the bâton of the late Charles Lamoureux nor that of M. Colonne have we heard the music more delightfully rendered.

The concert came to an end with the performance of Schubert's symphony in C major, the extraordinary piece of work that lay among the composer's MSS. when he died, and was valued, with much more manuscript, at ten florins. The last movement of the symphony amused the London Philharmonic players so much when Mendelssohn introduced it to them in 1844 that he refused to allow its performance, and withdrew at the same time his own "Ruy Blas" Overture. Sir August Manns did a great deal for Schubert in this country, and the late Sir George Grove never lost an opportunity of furthering the interests of a composer to whose genius, he told the writer, it was impossible to do full justice. There

are few more charming essays in Grove's Dictionary than the one Sir George wrote in praise of the man who, with Beethoven, appealed to him, perhaps, above all other musicians—the man whom Liszt regarded as the greatest poet among musical composers.



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remarkable skill, quite charming in the slow movement, but difficult to follow at a first hearing in the complicated development of the first and third sections. Mr. Tovey has studied orchestration very thoroughly, and makes big demands upon his audience. His concerto shows

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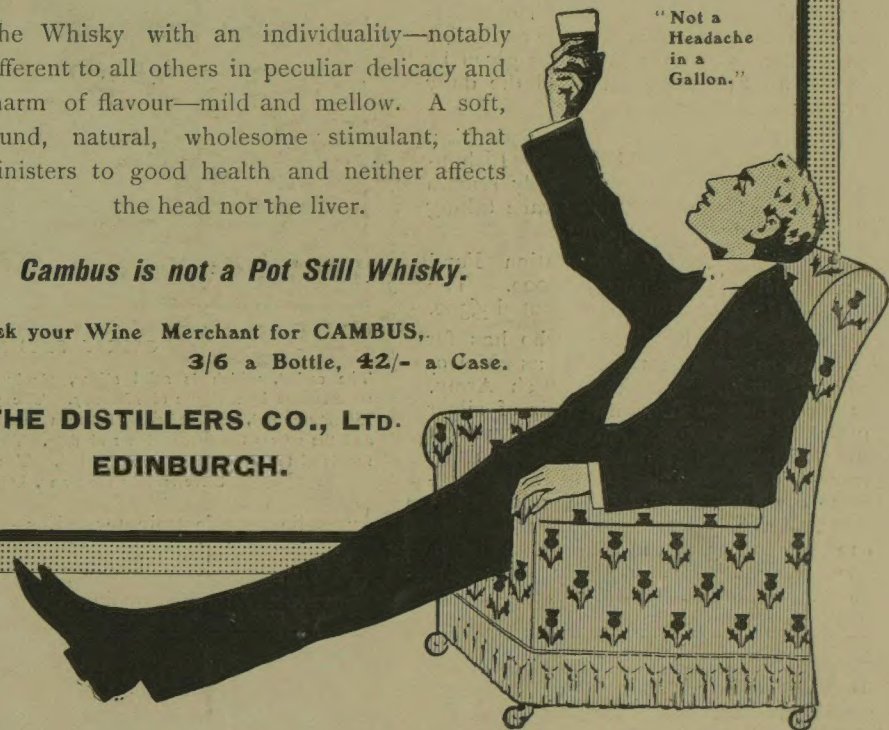
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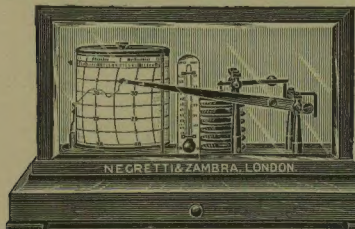


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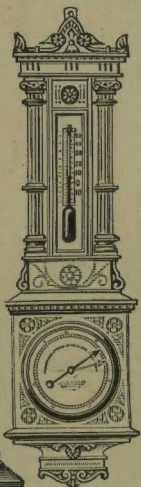


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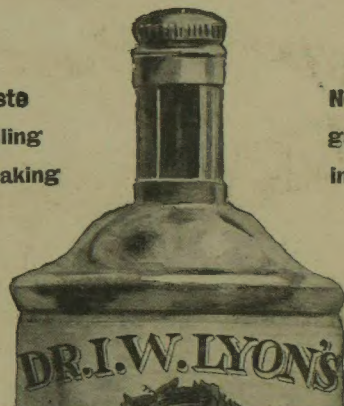
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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Dean of Manchester, Bishop Weldon, made a very interesting speech at the recent prize distribution at St. Margaret's Schools, Manchester. He pointed out that it was not always, or even usually, the prize-winners in boyhood and girlhood who won the highest prizes in after-life. Not seldom the first became last and the last first. "There sits now in the Cabinet of the King a working man, Mr. John Burns. When I was in India I visited a college at Serampore, where lived three men who did more, I suppose, than any other persons to speed the Gospel in India—Carey, Marshman, and Ward. One was a cobbler, the second was a printer, and the third had been an errand-boy."

The recent Church Missionary Society exhibition in the Isle of Man was very successful. Over three thousand curiosities from many lands were displayed. The Governor, Lord Raglan, the Bishop, and the Speaker of the House of Keys took part in the opening ceremonies. Thousands of adults and children visited the exhibition and listened to the explanations given by the stewards at each stall and the daily lectures.

The Archbishop of York and Mrs. MacLagan are in residence at Bishopthorpe Palace, and will probably remain there during the winter, his Grace taking a holiday early in the spring.

The Selby Abbey Restoration Fund is now fast approaching £30,000. The Duke of Devonshire has contributed £300.

The Rev. H. F. Mercer, who has for the last seven years acted as Metropolitan Secretary of the Church Army, has been presented with a pair of silver candlesticks as a gift from the permanent staff. They were handed to him by Princess Louise Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, who expressed warm appreciation of Mr. Mercer's services. He is leaving for Australia to take up work in the diocese of Melbourne.

Canon Barnett is likely to keep in close touch with Toynbee Hall now that he is settled as a Canon of



CASKET PRESENTED TO LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

The casket, which is solid silver, richly gilt, takes the form of a globe, encircled by a cable and surmounted by a figure of Mercury. The globe is surrounded by finely modelled figures, allegorical of Literature, Art, and Industry, between each being an escutcheon, one bearing the arms of the recipient, and the others the inscription and date. The presentation is from the Editorial and Commercial Departments of the Amalgamated Press, Ltd. The work was designed and manufactured by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Ltd., of 112 and 110, Regent Street, London, W.

Westminster. For some years, the necessity of residing for months at a time at Bristol has hindered his work for the settlement, but now, although Mr. Harvey is the newly appointed Warden, Canon Barnett will often visit

Scott are among the other novelties promised. The attendance is limited to members of the club and their friends, and the subscription for the series has been fixed at the very modest sum of one guinea.

the Hall. He has accepted the position of President.

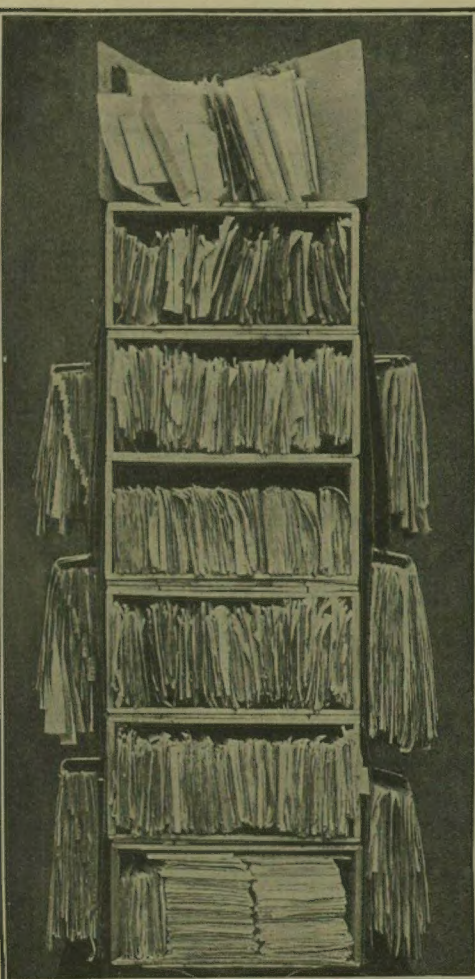
An event of interest for Lancashire people will be the forthcoming ministerial golden jubilee of Canon Symonds. He has been Rector of Stockport for thirty years, and in his time the parish church has been restored. Two former Rectors of Stockport, the Rev. C. Prescott, and the Rev. C. K. Prescott, father and son, held the living between them for ninety-two years.

The Bishop of Carlisle has been visiting Liverpool. He began his clerical career as curate of All Saints', Great Nelson Street, a post which he held from 1872 to 1874. He was afterwards Vicar of Mossley Hill Parish Church. Dr. Diggle has always taken a warm interest in Liverpool Church life, and he received a cordial welcome from his old friends.

The late Prebendary R. M. White, Vicar of Churchstoke, who was believed to be the oldest clergyman of the Church of England, passed away on Dec. 13, in his ninety-fifth year. To the end he retained his fine, erect figure and active habits of life. In the week before his death he had walked three miles to visit a sick parishioner. Last April Mr. White celebrated his diamond jubilee as Vicar. He was a county magistrate, and at one time took an active part in public business.

The committee of the Concert Club has decided to give six concerts at the Bechstein Hall, beginning on Sunday, Jan. 27, and ending on Sunday, March 3. There will be three orchestral and three chamber music concerts, conducted by Señor Arbos, and many leading artists will be heard. The Chamber Concert of Feb. 3 will be devoted entirely to Spanish music, including some pieces that will be heard for the first time in London, while a suite founded on Russian folk-songs, and a new work by Mr. Cyril

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Found on the Walls of the Canadian Log-Hut,

in the Mining Camps of the Far Western States, in the Australian Bush, and Explorers have been surprised to find them decorating the hut of the African and the igloo of the Esquimaux.

When the British force reached Mandalay our correspondent found

One of our Pictures on the Wall of Theebaw's Palace.

Instances could be multiplied if space permitted. Only the other day there came to hand the most interesting photograph reproduced on this page. It proves

The "I.L.N.'s" Popularity in Far Japan,

and represents a reception given at Kobe to Admiral Togo and Admiral Kamimura. On the wall above the officers' heads appears one of *The Illustrated London News* Christmas Coloured Plates, "The Elopement," from the painting by Charles Lomax, a curious proof of how British domestic sentiment appeals to the modern Japanese.

AN INTERESTING OFFER.

The Editor, therefore, as a trifling incentive to his readers to send him these agreeable testimonies from the ends of the earth to the popularity of his journal, has great pleasure in offering

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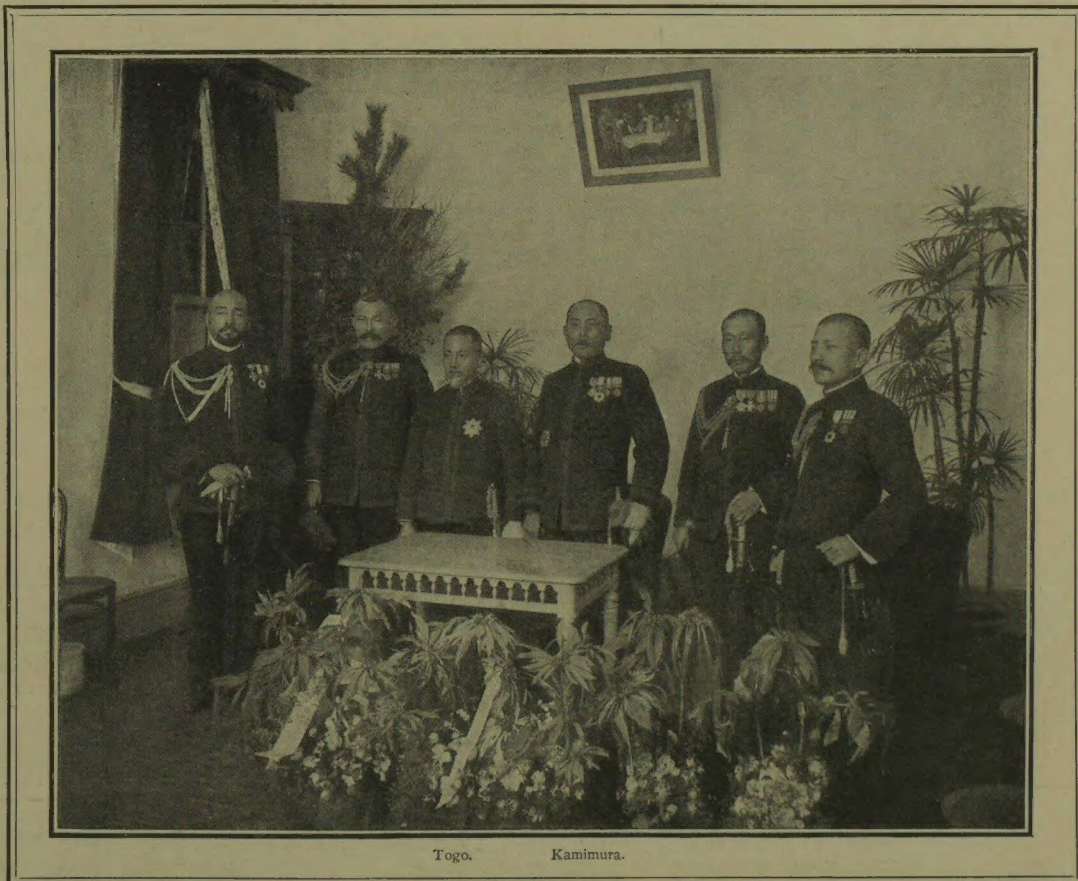
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THE TRAVELS OF THE EYES OF THE READER OF "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" COMPARED WITH THE HEIGHT OF SOME FAMOUS BUILDINGS.

twenty photographs showing an *Illustrated London News* picture, or copy of the paper, in the most curious and outlandish place.



AN "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" PICTURE AT ADMIRAL TOGO'S AND ADMIRAL KAMIMURA'S RECEPTION AT KOBE

PHOTOGRAPH BY KIYOSHI SAKAMOTO.

Needless to say, the genuineness of the photographs must be guaranteed, and they must contain something of peculiar public interest.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated July 3, 1905) of the RIGHT HON. SIR FREDERICK PEEL, of 32, Chesham Place, and Hampton-in-Arden, Warwick, who died on June 6, was proved on Dec. 13 by the Hon. Arthur George Villiers Peel, the nephew, and Henry Hales Pleydell Bouverie, the value of the estate being £101,612. Subject to legacies of £100 each to his executors, the testator gives all his personal property to his wife. His lands and premises in Warwick and Stafford he leaves, in trust, for Lady Peel for life, and then as she shall appoint to the children of his brother, Viscount Peel, but should she not exercise her power, then for his nephew, Arthur George Villiers Peel.

The will (dated March 29, 1906) of MR. JOHN TURNER, of Brooklands, Rochdale, cotton spinner and manufacturer, who died on Sept. 30, has been proved by Frederic William Turner and Frank Turner, the sons, the value of the estate being £198,354. The testator gives £1000 to the Rochdale Technical School; £1000 to the Rochdale Infirmary; £1000 each to the United Methodist Free Church Preachers' Superannuation Fund, and their Home and Foreign Mission; £700 a year to his wife; £39,000, and on the decease of Mrs. Turner, an additional £12,000, in trust, for his three daughters—Anne Jane Adamson, Mary Isabel Leach, and Sarah

Elizabeth Porritt; and all his shares in Samuel Turner and Co., and Turner Brothers, Limited, to his two sons. Nine sixteenths of the residue he leaves to his son Frederic William, and seven sixteenths to his son Frank.

The will (dated Aug. 18, 1898) with a codicil, of MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY, FOURTH BARON CONGLETON, C.B., of 28, Green Street, Park Lane, who died on Nov. 12, has been proved by Lady Congleton, the widow, the Hon. Victor A. L. D. Parnell, the brother, and Francis H. L. Errington, the value of the unsettled property being £10,715. He settles Anneville, Co. Westmeath, and all other lands and premises over which he had a power of disposal by will, on his wife for life, with remainder to his eldest son Henry, and the silver-gilt dessert service presented to his grandmother by King William IV., the family pictures and miniatures, and his orders and swords, are to devolve as heirlooms therewith. His younger children being amply provided for by settlement, he gives to each of them, John Brooke, William Alastair, and Agnes Caroline, £500; to his brother Victor £200; to Francis H. L. Errington, £200; and to the five children of his sister Mrs. Perry Ayscough, £100 each. The residue of his personal estate he leaves to his wife.

The Scotch Confirmation of the trust and settlement of MR. JAMES HALDANE, of 24, St. Andrew Square,

and 1, Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh, uncle of the Secretary for War, who died on Oct. 30, has now been resealed in London, the value of the personal property in England and Scotland being £82,734.

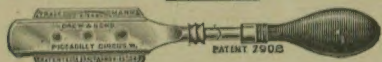
The following are other important wills now proved—
Mr. John Henry Gartside, Hereford House, Park Street, W. £216,941
Miss Catherine Kidston, Ferniegair, Helensburgh, who bequeathed £30,000 to Mr. Bonar-Law, M.P. £160,916
Mr. Frederick William Morris, The Burcott, Holmer, Hereford £87,419
Mrs. Margaret Du Croz, Courtlands, East Grinstead £43,323
Mrs. Annette Cohen, 20, Dawson Place, W. £41,459
Mr. John Christopher Eccles, 20, Winckley Square, Preston, and Dudley Terrace, Ventnor £39,325
Mrs. Jane Rimington-Wilson, Broomhead Hall and Sheffield £29,861
Sir Thomas Godfrey Carey, of Rozel, Guernsey £19,625
Mr. Charles Lock Eastlake, 41, Leinster Square, Keeper of the National Gallery £15,082
Dame Emily Grace Cooper, 27, Pulteney Street, Bath £8,943
Major-General Sir William Gaibraith, K.C.B., 58, FitzGeorge Avenue, Kensington £3,331

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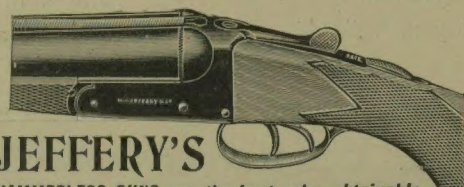


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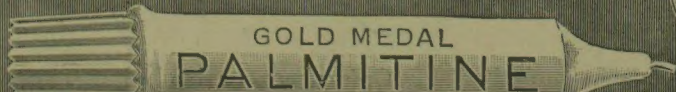
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